

All right- do it yourself then!

Buy your staff's work garments. Deliver them to the laundry and *pay* for repairing, cleaning, sterilising and pressing them. And buy more when they wear out. But on the other hand you could pay a low weekly hire charge to Spring Grove and they'd supply you with garments of the type you choose. Repair, clean, sterilise and replace them **FREE!** And do the same with your washroom towels, saving you a great deal of bother. But of course it's up to you. If you're not interested . . .

Now wait a minute! Who said I wasn't interested? If you can *prove* your point, then you've got a new customer. So don't just stand there—convince me!

Name

Company

Address

CD/9/466



SPRING GROVE SERVICES
Head Office, Spring Grove Rd.,
Isleworth, Middlesex.
Telephone ISLeworth 8081
Branches throughout the country



C & D

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR PHARMACY
and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical,
fine chemical, cosmetic, and allied industries

*Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland
and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland*

Volume 185

April 9, 1966

No. 4495

CONTENTS

£100 an Ounce for Morphine	350
Action on Tariffs Urged	358
Any Business Questions ?	361
Branch Events	364
Correspondence	358
COUNCIL CANDIDATES	
Election Statements	354
Leading Articles:	
Dosage Problems	359
Overseas Trade in Pharmaceuticals ...	359
New Books	361
New Pfizer Prices	353
New Products and Packs	352
Symposium on Dosage of Medicines ...	362
Topical Reflections	349
Western Pharmacists' Dinner (Cartoon)	365
What Place for the Hospital Pharmacist?	360

Bonus Offers	351	Marriages	351
Business Changes	351	News in Brief	349
Business Efficiency	369	News of the Week	347
Coming Events	369	Overseas Visits	351
Commercial Television	370	Personalities	351
Company News	350	Pharmacist's Anthology ...	361
Contemporary Themes	369	Print and Publicity	369
Deaths	351	Sport	349
Information for Manufac- turers	368	Trade Marks	368
Irish News	348	Trade Notes	351
Legal Reports	350	Trade Report	366
		World Trade	370

Index to Advertisers, p. 4. Classified Advertisements, p. 26.

PUBLISHED BY

MORGAN BROTHERS (PUBLISHERS), LTD.,
at 28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

Telephone: Central 6565

GLASGOW: 8 Merrylee Road, Newlands, S.3. Phone: Merrylee 6356.
LEEDS: 16: 32 Wynford Rise, West Park. Phone: Leeds 67 8438.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION

which includes The Chemist and Druggist Diary and Year
Book, £4 5s. Single copies 1s. 3d. each (postage 8d.).



MEMBER OF THE AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS



MORGAN BROTHERS (PUBLISHERS), LTD., 1966



THE COLLAPSIBLE TUBE CO. LTD.

Without doubt, the name for the most reliable service for any tube packed pharmaceutical product.

- * Ultra-reliable delivery dates. New Orders 8/10 weeks.
 - * Highest standard of manufacture and finish in tin, aluminium or lead.
 - * No run too small.
- AND
- * Keenest of prices.

**CONTACT US FOR A SERVICE
YOU CAN RELY ON**



EPLAN

UNIT SHOPFITTING

Increase your profit
with **PLANNED Display**
Receive really
WORTHWHILE advice
on our

STAND No. 21

at the
**SHOP SHOW
EARLS COURT**
April 18th—21st

★ Illustration shows
last year's Stand.

WRITE, CALL
OR PHONE

(DEPT. CD)

EUSTAGE & PARTNERS LTD.

Alliance Works, Western Avenue, London, W.3
Tel: ACOrn 0011, 8505

C & D

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Volume 185

APRIL 9, 1966

No. 4495

Terramycin Prices Down

ACCEPTED UNDER "PRICE REGULATION"

FOLLOWING negotiations under the Voluntary Price Regulation Scheme, Pfizer, Ltd., Sandwich, Kent, have reached agreement with the Ministry of Health on new maximum prices for a range of the company's products including the tetracyclines.

The company have also agreed to waive their substantial claim under the company's patent in respect of the Ministry's purchase of tetracyclines from unlicensed sources between May 1961 and September 1965 under Section 46 of the Patents Act, 1949. After taking into account the effect which the reduced prices will have upon the company's profitability, and the scale of its investment and research in the United Kingdom, the Ministry of Health has indicated that it regards the new prices as acceptable as maximum prices under the provisions of the Voluntary Price Regulation Scheme. The prices are given on p. 353.

Private-scheme Drugs

DISPENSING TO BE DONE BY CHEMISTS

CHEMISTS will dispense prescriptions issued under a new nation-wide scheme to enable private patients to insure against the cost of their drugs and dressings. That was stated by Dr. I. M. Jones when he presented details of the scheme, which is devised by Independent Medical Services, Ltd., to the British Medical Association council on March 23 (*British Medical Journal Supplement*, April 2). According to Dr. Jones, arrangements have been made with the Pharmaceutical Society and the National Pharmaceutical Union whereby chemists would dispense drugs prescribed on prescription pads issued by I.M.S., and the doctor would be rendered monthly accounts. Chemists would bear the administrative costs, and would charge no more than N.H.S. Drug Tariff rates plus 1s. per item. The scheme is due to start on July 1, concurrently with the introduction of a full alternative medical service for all doctors who have so far subscribed to I.M.S. At the same time it is being started in Yorkshire, Essex, Birmingham and any other area that asks for it. The drugs scheme, on the other hand, will be available to any doctor who has 100 or more patients willing to subscribe (at a rate of £1 1s. per quarter). The B.M.A. council came to no decision on the proposals at its meeting. Though the council has no legal control over I.M.S., Ltd., it is informed of all policy decisions.

General Election '66

PHARMACISTS AGAIN FAIL AT POLLS

THE two pharmacists who stood as candidates for Parliament in the General Election on March 31 were unsuccessful. Sir Hugh Linstead standing again at Putney polled 23,114 votes against the Labour candidate's 26,601. In the 1964 election Sir Hugh was defeated by the same candidate, who had a majority of 1,307. Mr. S. Burnley, who was Liberal candidate for Haltemprice, came third with 8,277 votes. In 1964 he polled 9,986. Among successful candidates were Sir C. S. Taylor (managing director, Unigate, Ltd.) for Eastbourne; Messrs. E. Fernyhough (formerly of National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers) for Jarrow; H. Boardman (formerly of Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers) for Leigh; W. E. Padley (president, U.S.D.A.W., 1948-64) for Ogmore; P. Channon (a director of one of the companies controlling Crookes Laboratories, Ltd.), for Southend West;

L. A. Pavitt (national organiser, Medical Practitioners' Union), for Willesden West; Sir S. J. McAdden (a director, Camden Chemical Co., Ltd.), for Southend East; Sir C. Osborn (a member of council, British Chambers of Commerce), for Louth; Sir A. V. Harvey (chairman, CIBA, Ltd.), for Macclesfield.

Medical "Reps"

A GROUP STUDY WEEK-END

"COMMUNICATIONS and Service to the Medical Profession" is the theme of a group study week-end being held by the British Medical Representatives' Association at Sheffield University on April 15-17. The following programme has been arranged:—

Friday

5.30 p.m. Arrival.
7.30 p.m. Dinner. President's welcoming address.

Saturday

9.15 a.m. Introduction.
9.30 a.m. "The Representative's Value to the Pharmaceutical Industry and the Medical Profession." Speaker: Dr. Cedric Wilson (Reader and head of the department of pharmacology, Trinity College, Dublin).
11.30 a.m. "Industry - Representatives - Profession — The Ethics Involved." Speaker: G. Teeling-Smith, Esq., B.A., M.P.S. (Director, Office of Health Economics).
2.30 p.m. Coach visit—Chatsworth House.
7.15 p.m. Dinner.
Free evening.

Sunday

9.30 a.m. "Services in Relation to Hospitals." Speaker: S. J. Hopkins (Chief pharmacist,



MODEL OF RESEARCH CENTRE: Dr. M. Perelman (with glasses) who is to be the managing director of the Lilly Research Centre at Windlesham, Surrey, inspecting a model of the new £1-million centre. With him are Sir Edwin McAlpine and Mr. A. McAlpine and Mr. R. S. MacNeill (group vice-president, Eli Lilly International Corporation). The first spadeful of earth was dug on March 16 and the centre is expected to become operational in 1967.

Addenbrookes Hospital, Cambridge).
11.30 a.m. "Pharmaceutical Sales and their Implications." Speaker: S. W. Kipling (Marketing director, Geigy (U.K.), Ltd., Pharmaceuticals division).
2.30 p.m. General assembly.
3.0 p.m. Departure.

Further details are available from Mr. A. Bramwell Tyler (secretary), 10 Blenheim Street, New Bond Street, London, W.1. The Association has been in existence for just over one year, and during that time over one-tenth of the total medical representative force of the United Kingdom have become members, representing over sixty pharmaceutical companies. Branches have been formed in London; Home counties (North); Home counties (South); East Midlands, based on Nottingham; West country, based on Paignton; North-west region, based on Manchester; Yorkshire, based on Leeds; Glasgow and West of Scotland and Belfast and Northern Ireland. New branches are being formed in Wales, Hampshire, Kent and Sussex.

Taxi Fare Disallowed

"NORMAL OVERHEADS"

A CLAIM by a pharmaceutical chemist for out-of-pocket expenses of 7s. 6d. incurred in providing a truss for a patient has been considered by the Finance Committee of the Executive Council for South-east London and Kent, reports the *Executive Council* (April). The chemist had indicated that the patient was bedridden and it had been

necessary for the truss fitter to visit the patient's home in order to take necessary measurements. Refund of the taxi fare was requested. It was decided to disallow the claim on the grounds that payments such as that referred to should be considered part of normal overhead expenses.

Siting of a Pharmacy

INQUIRY INTO REJECTION OF A PLAN

ANY increase in shops that perpetuated their struggle along a busy road must be considered a retrograde step, said Mr. N. B. Freart (county planning officer, Durham) in giving evidence at an inquiry recently. The inquiry was into an appeal against the rejection by Durham County Council of plans by M. Whitfield, Ltd., 18 Sunderland Road, Gilesgate, Durham, to move 300 yards from their present site. The move, which is necessitated by a compulsory purchase order upon the company's present premises, had the support of Durham Executive Council and City Councils. For the company Mr. M. Graham argued that the traffic hazard had been exaggerated. The decision is being announced later.

Purchase Tax

MORE "ESSENTIAL" DRUGS EXEMPTED

THE Commissioners of Customs and Excise have made the Purchase Tax (No. 2) Direction, 1966, which temporarily exempts further "essential" drugs

and medicines from purchase tax as from April 5. The items affected are mentioned below together with the corresponding proprietary, where known, and the schedule head under which the items will appear when the Treasury makes an Order in due course to give permanent statutory effect to the Direction:—

HEAD I: Injections of cottonseed oil, emulsified with soya lecithin; soya bean oil, emulsified with egg lecithin [Intralipid].

HEAD II: Chlormethiazole edisylate [Heminevrin]; Trimetazidine hydrochloride [Vastarel].

IRISH NEWS

THE REPUBLIC

Drapery Stores 'Mistake'

SALES OF RESTRICTED MEDICINES

ORDERS were inclined to be mixed up, it was said on behalf of a Dublin drapery store recently. Tablets intended for a nearby pharmacy had "found their way" into the store's stockroom, it was stated. Roches' Stores, Henry Street, Dublin, were charged at Dublin district court with having sold articles (a packet of travel sickness tablets and a bottle of calamine lotion) containing a Part one poison; with having failed to get the purchaser of the articles to sign the poisons register; and with not having a qualified person in charge of the premises. Mr. P. Cummins (inspector, Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland) gave evidence of having purchased the articles on November 11, 1965. The girl in charge admitted that she was not a pharmacist. Mr. J. G. Coleman (registrar, Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland) said that the travel-sickness tablets contained an active ingredient at about six times the recommended maximum medicinal dose. The calamine lotion had five and three-quarter times the recommended maximum amount of active ingredient. Miss O. Walsh (in charge of the store's cosmetic department) said she had been informed by the manufacturers that the lotion was a special type different from that which was confined to pharmacies, and she had ordered it on the understanding that it could be sold in the store. She did not know the lotion on display was of the type confined to pharmacies. The travel-sickness tablets had not been ordered at all. They found their way into the stockroom but were intended for a nearby pharmacy. Orders were inclined to be "mixed up" in that manner. The tablets had come without any document. Mr. C. Maguire, defending, submitted that a genuine mistake had occurred. Perhaps the firm had not been quite so alert as it should have been. He asked for nominal fines to be imposed. Mr. Gaynor said that, in view of Miss Walsh's evidence, the company had an even greater responsibility to ensure that they were entitled to sell the articles arriving at their stores. The travel-sickness tablets should not even be sold by pharmacists unless the purchaser was known to them and had signed the poison register. The magistrate imposed fines of £5 on each of the three summonses.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE IN 1966-67

More for Pharmaceutical Services

THE cost of the Pharmaceutical Services of England and Wales in 1966-67 is expected to be £137,390,000, an increase of £1,640,000; the figure for Scotland is expected to rise by £845,000 to £15,145,000. Those and other details are given in the Civil Estimates (Class VI) 1966-67 (H.M. Stationery Office, price 10s. 6d.):—

pate spending £106,000 on poliomyelitis vaccine and £158,000 on other vaccines and drugs. The costs of testing therapeutic substances will remain at the same level as previously—£121,000.

Hospital Services

The Hospital Services estimate for 1966-67 is put at £627,652,000; included

	PHARMACEUTICAL SERVICES ENGLAND AND WALES		SCOTLAND	
	1965-66	1966-67	1965-66	1966-67
Pharmacists:	£	£	£	£
cost of drugs and appliances, etc.	89,202,000	91,114,000	9,756,000	10,449,500
on-cost allowance	12,517,000	12,800,000	1,764,000	1,880,000
dispensing fees and rota payments	28,480,000	27,676,000	2,500,000	2,527,500
Medical and dental practitioners	5,551,000	5,800,000	282,500*	288,000†
	135,750,000	137,390,000	14,302,500	15,145,000

* Includes £17,500 for health centres.

† Includes £18,000 for health centres.

Of the £137,390,000 the pharmaceutical services in England account for £127,590,000 and those in Wales £9,800,000. The general medical services in England and Wales are expected to cost £94,522,000, whilst the estimate for the Executive Councils' Services in England and Wales is £261,792,000 (£254,201,000). The Estimates also reveal that expenditure in England and Wales for National dried milk is expected to reach £1,090,000 whilst other welfare foods are to cost the Ministry of Health £1,006,000. The Laboratory Vaccine and Research Services anti-

in that estimate is an item of £50,000 to cover royalty payments 1966-67 in respect of patented drugs, an increase of £10,000 over the allocation in 1965-66. The analysis of the estimated expenditure by regional hospital boards and boards of governors of teaching hospitals provides the following details:—

	EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES	REGIONAL HOSPITALS	TEACHING HOSPITALS
Drugs	1965-66	£13,641,000	£3,179,000
	1966-67	£14,486,000	£3,374,000
Dressings	1965-66	£ 3,409,000	£ 660,000
	1966-67	£ 3,620,000	£ 701,000

NEWS IN BRIEF

DANGERS of diseases that threaten in middle life are the theme of "The Excluded Middle," a broadcast in the B.B.C.'s Home Service on April 14.

THE World Health Organisation has started a biomedical research information service WHOBRIS to provide precise, comprehensive and up-to-date information on research activities, facilities, trends and personalities.

THE Minister of Health and the Joint Consultants Committee are setting up a working party to consider what developments in the hospital service are desirable in order to promote improved efficiency in the organisation of medical work.

THE Royal Institute of Chemistry, 30 Russell Square, London, W.C.1, has recently published its Register of Corporate Members 1964 (correct at October 31, 1964). Price to members of the Institute is 10s., to non-members £3 3s. Orders should be accompanied by cash.

ON condition that one shop becomes a pharmacy, Peterborough City Council's housing committee's shops subcommittee has agreed to let four shops and two maisonettes at the east end of the Council's Westwood Estate shopping precinct to Peterborough and District Co-operative Society, Ltd.

CAREER opportunities in the British glass industry are outlined in two new publications ("See Your Future in Glass" and "Careers in the British Glass industry") available free of charge from the Glass Manufacturers' Federation, 19 Portland Place, London, W.1.

REPORTS have appeared in the Press that a mass observation survey carried out for the Institute of Economic Affairs among working people aged between twenty-one and sixty-five has found that 74 per cent. were in favour of prescription charges, except for the very poor and often sick, and that 23 per cent. favoured the abolition of charges.

A RESOLUTION urging the Minister of Health to take the necessary steps to standardise the naming and packaging of drugs was passed by the national conference of the Royal College of Nursing at Newcastle upon Tyne on April 1. Earlier, delegates had complained about the multiplicity of names for drugs and the "gay and attractive colours" of some that could be mistaken by children for sweets.

SPORT

Golf

SOUTH LONDON AND SURREY PHARMACISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY.—A Stableford competition was held at Purley Downs on March 23 for the Scotia Bowl. Results: (1) J. L. Wrathall, Shirley Park, 36 points; (2) G. G. Jamieson, Croham Hurst, 35 points; (3) A. V. Hall, Banstead Downs, 35 points. Scratch to 14 Handicap Prize, C. J. Martin, Ifield, 34 points. 15 and Over Handicap Prize, C. Clark, Royal Blackheath, 32 points. Best Score on First 9 Holes, E. Jobling, Ruislip. Best Score on Last 9 Holes, G. Philp, Langley Park. Special Prize, G. Roberts, Wyke Green, 33 points. At the annual meeting on March 23 the following officers were elected for 1966-67:—President, R. Swindells; Captain, J. F. Needham; Vice-captain, F. C. Hodgson; Treasurer, G. Howell; Secretary, F. C. Hodgson.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

Pharmaceutical conscience

It is evident from the report of the discussion at the meeting of West Riding pharmacists in Leeds that Mr. W. K. Fitch's reference to pharmaceutical conscience in the sale of medicines (pp. 326-27) met with ready appreciation. There was a complete understanding of the point made—but it must be borne in mind that such a gathering is usually composed of the more aware section of the membership. The speaker put the whole matter clearly when he said, in relation to the possibility of limiting the distribution of drugs and medicines to the pharmacist, that the pharmacist could not have it both ways. He could not say, as the expert on the action and uses of drugs, that he must have the monopoly of their sale if at the same time he was not prepared to reject some product that did not meet his standards. I am in agreement with Mr. Fitch on that. At the moment, advertising creates a demand for a wide range of medicinal products that are far from exclusive to the pharmacy. The pharmacist shares in the demand so created and may, without much thought, take into stock and sell many products which (to paraphrase) are "obtainable everywhere." That he is under a measure of commercial compulsion will be obvious even to the purist in such matters. Even so, occasions must arise when there are twinges of conscience, and the professional sense must be shocked into action. No new product should be taken into stock and put on sale without a critical appraisal of its content—and that is where the pharmacist has the advantage over the supermarket or the corner store—and the asking of a comparatively simple question: "Can I, as a pharmacist, with all that that means," the question might run, "unhesitatingly put my hard-won professional reputation behind this product?" There must be occasions when the answer is in the negative, though the line drawn by the individual conscience may differ as between one and another.

Not so simple

But the matter is not so simple or straightforward as might appear. The meeting, or part of it, felt that discrimination could not be left to the individual conscience and that the Pharmaceutical Society should issue recommendations. Mr. Fitch held the view that, as a professional man, the pharmacist was capable of assessing the matter for himself, and again I am disposed to agree with him. That is the essence of professionalism. It seems to me that a body such as the Society could find itself in deep waters were it to issue instructions or directives. The situation would be vastly different if there were limitation of distribution, for in that event the commercial pressure of untrained and unskilled opposition would be removed, and the pharmacist would be in a much stronger position to exercise discriminating choice. It was said at one of the professional sessions at Newcastle in 1960 that "no pharmacist with a keen sense of responsibility and professional dignity wants to have the exclusive right to sell worthless rubbish." Those points, one may hazard a guess, are not likely to have escaped the notice of the large vested interests.

A field for action

There is, of course, a field at the present time—limited of course—to which the principles enunciated by Mr. Fitch could be applied. A considerable volume of advertising is undertaken in connection with formulations that contain a Part I poison, providing a ready-made situation of that "monopoly" that is sought for all medicines. But the mere presence of a poison does not necessarily lift such a preparation ethically above the common herd. It merely limits the field of distribution. It is in that field, I suggest, that the pharmacist should practise the greatest discrimination and demonstrate his claim as the responsible professional man he can be. The ground is with us now and the pharmaceutical conscience, as exhibited to the public in the cumulative effect of decisions taken by each one of us, will play a large part in determining in whose favour the public will ultimately decide.

£100 AN OUNCE FOR MORPHINE

Three sent for trial

PRETENDING to be a buyer of drugs, a detective was handed a bag which contained over 1½ lb. of morphine after he had offered £1,600 to two men in Shoreditch, London, E.2. That was alleged at Old Street court on March 30, when three men were sent for trial to the Old Bailey. Alan Gold, London, E.2; and Sidney Hyman Solomon Pearlman, London, E.3, were accused of receiving 1 lb. 10 oz. of morphine, knowing it to have been stolen; and possessing morphine without being authorised. A third defendant, Louis Francis Galliano, Dagenham, Essex, was accused, in four charges, of stealing the morphine from his employers, May & Baker, Ltd., Dagenham, and possessing morphine without authority at his home; and supplying morphine to Pearlman. The three accused reserved their defence. All were refused bail and legal aid. A senior scientific officer of the Metropolitan Police laboratory said that a packet in a carrier bag handed to him by the police contained approximately 1 lb. 10 oz. of morphine. A second cellophane package contained approximately 1 lb. 2 oz. of the same drug. The witness said it would be simple to turn the substance into morphine salts or heroin if one had the apparatus. Mr. Frank Henry Whitehead, head of the opiates department of May & Baker, Ltd., said that Galliano had been employed by the company since October 1960. He had worked in witness's department since October 1964. They dealt with morphine and other dangerous drugs. Referring to the two polythene bags exhibited in the case, Mr. Whitehead said the substance in them looked like the technical grade of morphine which they produced in the plant. Cross examined witness said that Galliano would have access to the technical grade morphine but not to refined morphine.

A detective-sergeant said that on March 12, at about 1.45 p.m., he went to Boundary Street, London, E.2, in his private car with another man. They stopped near a public house, the man left the car and returned within a few minutes with the defendant Gold. The latter sat in the car and within a few minutes the defendant Pearlman joined them, carrying a white paper bag. The following conversation then ensued, according to the officer:

Gold: "We want £100 for it."

Detective: "Do you mean £100 an ounce?"

Gold: "Yes."

Detective: "That's far too much."

Gold: "We have gone to a lot of trouble over this. Make us an offer."

Detective: "I'll give you £45 an ounce."

Pearlman: "No, it's worth more than that."

Gold: "No. It's not enough. If you have this lot we can keep you supplied with about two lbs. every couple of weeks and later on we will be able to get you some cocaine."

Detective: "I'll give you £60 an ounce. How much have you got?"

Gold: "About one lb. twelve ounces, say one lb. eleven ounces."

Detective: "I'll give you £1,600 for it. Have you got the stuff with you?"

Pearlman, the detective-sergeant continued, then handed him a white paper bag. He opened it and found it to contain a plastic bag in which was white powder.

After signalling to other police officers who were nearby, he said to Gold, "Yes, it looks like morphine to me." Gold then said, "Yes, it's the real stuff and we will be able to get you more."

Evidence was then given of a police visit to 30 Springpond Road, Dagenham, with a search warrant. Galliano was leaving the house when they arrived and in the wardrobe in a first floor front bedroom was found a white paper bag that contained white powder. Galliano said "My God! What can I say!" Told that it was morphine and he had stolen it, Galliano said, "Oh yes, yes, I'm finished." Asked how he had managed to steal the morphine, he said, "I just helped myself and took it out with me. The best time was about ten o'clock in the morning at the break." When told he would be arrested he said, "I am finished. My good name is gone."

Later Galliano, asked, "Is this the only time you have taken morphine from the firm?" replied, "No, sir. I took some before. I sold some to a man. That was about eight months ago." When questioned, the police officer agreed that "up to the time of this offence" Galliano was a man of good character.

The magistrate, refusing bail to all three accused, said he did so because of the seriousness of the allegations and the fact that *prima facie* they were 'caught red-handed in these matters.'

LEGAL REPORTS

Injunction Refused

WHEN Mr. Justice Cross in the High Court, London, on April 4, refused an application by the Sterling-Winthrop Group, of America, for an interim injunction to prevent Farbenfabriken Bayer Aktiengesellschaft of Germany and F.B.A. Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., from using the words "Bayer, Germany" in advertisements of pharmaceutical products in Britain, he described the motion as "somewhat unmeritorious." The judge said the motion was "a skirmish in a battle which is being fought in the courts of this country between two great manufacturers of drugs. The battle here is only part of a war which is being waged between the parties in the courts of many countries. . . . The dispute is as to the use of the word 'Bayer' in connection with the sale of drugs." There was, the judge said, no reason to think that the Germans under the name "Bayer, Germany" hoped to pass off their goods as those of the American company. They wanted to do nothing of the kind. They wanted to go as far as they could, without passing off their goods, to break the Americans' monopoly in

the U.K. of the name "Bayer" for the sale of drugs. Mr. Justice Cross said the members of the American company were not seriously afraid that the use of the name "Bayer, Germany" would lead people to think that the goods were theirs, but they thought they would be hampered in establishing a monopoly in the name "Bayer" in the U.K. in the case of drugs; they had been seeking such a monopoly for fifteen years. They were, in this case, trying by "passing off" proceedings to succeed where they had failed in trade mark proceedings. Costs of the motion were granted to the defendants in the pending action between the parties.

COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

RACASAN, LTD.—Messrs. A. Bul-teel (assistant secretary) and M. A. Hotton (home sales manager), have been appointed to the board.

REICHHOLD CHEMICALS, LTD. Group profits for 1965 were £595,587 (£794,297). Tax was lower at £16,584 (£444,339) leaving net profit up from £349,958 to £379,003. Dividend is 17½ per cent. (19½ per cent.).

IDRIS, LTD.—In the year ended October 31, 1965, the company incurred a trading loss of £222,000. With "exceptional items" the pre-tax loss was £348,000 (against a profit of £142,000 for 1963-64). There is no dividend against a 15 per cent. total.

BERK, LTD.—Sales for 1965 amounted to £15.9 millions (£13.85 millions) and pre-tax profit to £988,000 (£1,042,000). The latest results include about £90,000 relating to earlier years arising from changes in the basis of accounting for certain stocks. Dividend is eightpence per share.

NEWTON, CHAMBERS & CO., LTD.—The group achieved its highest profit in 1965, the pre-tax figure being £1,361,324 (£1,199,941). Reporting to the shareholders the chairman (Sir Peter Roberts), mentioned Izal, Ltd., as one of the chief contributors to the improved results. A programme of product and pack rationalisation was implemented in 1965 to offset rising costs and to make best use of manufacturing facilities.

EVANS MEDICAL, LTD.—Dr. F. S. Gorrill (chairman and managing director) retired from the company on March 31, for health reasons. Dr. Gorrill joined the company in February 1951 as deputy medical director and joined the board as production director in December 1951. He became deputy managing director in December 1954 and chairman and managing director in September 1962. Mr. M. J. Smith (previously export sales director) has succeeded Dr. Gorrill.

B.D.H. GROUP, LTD.—Group turnover in the first three months of the year is 8 per cent. higher than in the equivalent period of 1965 and sales by Vestric, Ltd., have risen 15 per cent. according to the chairman (Mr. D. L. M. Robertson). Speaking at the annual meeting of the group, Mr. Robertson said that they were to form an Italian company to handle the distribution of their laboratory chemicals

instead of through an agency. The move was to gain experience and it was hoped eventually to enlarge the scope and size of the group's operations within the European Economic Community.

GLAXO GROUP, LTD.—Sales in half-year ended December 31, 1965, amounted to £37.8 millions (£33.7 millions) and trading profits to £5.97 millions (£5.44 millions). Taxation is estimated at £3.15 millions (£2.85 millions) leaving a net profit of £3,046,000 (£2,784,000). Because of the group's world-wide trading activities, figures may be subject to adjustments that can only be made in the annual accounts. Tax on the profits has been estimated on the basis of the known tax regulations in the countries concerned and on a 40 per cent. rate of U.K. corporation tax. The group's income from wholesaling will in future be received from Vestric, Ltd., and will be reflected in the accounts as income from investments.

GEVAERT, LTD. and AGFA, LTD.—The two companies have merged to form Agfa-Gevaert, Ltd. The formation in Britain of the combined company completes the world-wide integration in major markets of the two international firms. [The German and Belgian parent companies formed a new company to merge their photographic interests on July 1, 1964.] Managing director of Agfa-Gevaert, Ltd., is Mr. J. B. Gibbon (formerly managing director, Gevaert, Ltd.). Headquarters of the new company are at Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex (former Gevaert offices, where an extra 50,000 sq. ft. of adjacent office and warehouse space has been acquired). Agfa's Wimbledon and Regent Street, London, offices have been transferred to Brentford. Agfa Processing, Ltd., Wimbledon, will cease to trade as a separate company; production will continue as an integral part of Agfa-Gevaert for both Agfa-color and Gevacolor films. In Central London the company's West End showrooms at 20 Piccadilly (formerly the Gevaert showroom), opened to the public on April 4.

BUSINESS CHANGES

MARIA ST. GEORGE, LTD., have removed to Tile House, Tile House Lane, Denham, Bucks (telephone: Denham 2231).

ARMOUR HESS CHEMICALS, LTD., have installed an automatic Telex (No. 55382, answer-back code ARMOCHEM) in their Westgate, Leeds, sales office.

J. GROSSMITH & SON, LTD., 41 Piccadilly, London, W.1, announce that Mr. L. A. Morgan, their sales manager since 1940, has retired following continued ill health. His post has been taken over by Mr. D. K. Ludley who has been with the company since 1960.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION, LTD., which resulted from the merger of the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers and the Association of Chemical and Allied Employers, will occupy new premises at Alembic House, 93 Albert Embankment, London, S.E.1 (telephone: Reliance 3001), as from April 18.

THE malt extract and medicinal yeast trades of the Distillers Co., Ltd., have been transferred to and are now being carried on by a subsidiary company, the Distillers Co. (Malt Products), Ltd. The change does not affect the continuing business activities of the factory at Kirkliston; contracts and orders placed with the Distillers Co., Ltd., will be fulfilled by the new company.

PERSONALITIES

DR. F. SANGER, C.B.E., F.R.S., who is to give the first John Priestman memorial lecture in Birmingham, on April 25, has been head of the division of protein chemistry, Medical Research Council Laboratory of Molecular Biology, University of Cambridge, since 1962. He was awarded the Nobel prize for chemistry in 1958.

DR. F. WRIGLEY (overseas director of the Wellcome Foundation, Ltd.) has been appointed a member of the board of governors of University College Hospital, London. In order to take up that appointment he recently relinquished the chairmanship of the Mid-Herts Group Hospital Management Committee which he had held since 1964.

COUNCILLOR ROY PILKINGTON, M.P.S., is mayor designate of Birkenhead, Ches. Born in Ramsey, Isle of Man, Mr. Pilkington went to Birkenhead in his early teens and in 1923 started his apprenticeship at 40 Upton Road, the pharmacy he now owns. His first appointment after qualifying was as manager of a shop in Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffs. After eighteen months he returned to the Birkenhead pharmacy, and subsequently opened others in Upton and Nottorham. A member of Birkenhead Executive Council, he was chairman of the Birkenhead Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1938 and 1947.

OVERSEAS VISITS

MR. C. J. MITCHELL (export sales executive, Smith & Nephew Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.), has been visiting Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland to undertake commercial negotiations in the furtherance of the company's ophthalmic interests particularly those concerning its contact lens accessories.

MARRIAGES

FLEMING — JARVIE. — At the parish church of Stenhouse, Carron, Stenhousemuir, Stirlingshire, recently, William Arnot Fleming, Manse of Stenhouse, Larbert, to Elizabeth Frew Jarvie, M.P.S., 3 Waverley Terrace, Larbert.

DEATHS

ELLIOT. — At Chelmers Hospital, Edinburgh, on March 29, Mr. George Elliot, M.P.S., 15 Goldenacre Terrace, Edinburgh. Born in Hawick, Mr. Elliot served his apprenticeship in the Borders, qualified in 1905, and then moved to Edinburgh. In 1924 he was appointed manager of the North Bridge branch of Duncan, Flockhart & Co. and served in that capacity until he

retired in 1951. Mr. Elliot was eighty-six.

GRAVES.—On March 22, Mr. Andrew Gordon Graves, Ardbeg, Snowden Lane, Chard, Somerset. Mr. Graves qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1919 and retired in 1960.

HILL.—On March 13, Miss Janet Jardine Hill, M.P.S., c/o Mrs. Grant, 63 Burrell Street, Crieff, Perth. Miss Hill qualified in 1941.

MILES.—On March 21, Mr. Douglas Frank Streatfield Miles, M.P.S., 303 Selsdon Road, South Croydon, Surrey. Mr. Miles qualified in 1930.

PEMBERTON.—On March 14, Mr. Roy Pemberton, F.P.S., 36 Ightenhill Park Lane, Burnley, Lancs. Mr. Pemberton qualified in 1939.

ROSSER.—On March 23, Mr. Francis James Henry Rosser, M.P.S., 10 Kingsway, Newby, Scarborough, Yorks. Mr. Rosser qualified in 1929.

THORNES.—On March 7, Mr. John Thornes, M.P.S., The Bungalow, Zion Street, Gawthorpe, Yorks. Mr. Thornes qualified in 1927.

WARDLEWORTH. — On February 12, Mr. Joseph Wardleworth, M.P.S., 10 Monk Ings Avenue, Birstall, nr. Leeds, Yorks. Mr. Wardleworth qualified in 1923.

WATTS.—On March 15, Mr. John Frederick Watts, M.P.S., Braemar, Peulwys Road, Old Colwyn, Denbighs. Mr. Watts qualified in 1925 and retired in 1965.

TRADE NOTES

Now Tax-free. — Paines & Byrne, Ltd., Pabyn Laboratories, Perivale, Greenford, Middlesex, announce that the intravenous fat emulsion Intralipid has been exempted from purchase tax.

Easter Holiday Closings. — Holiday arrangements differing from the standard Thursday - evening - to - Tuesday-morning Easter holiday include, in addition to those given last week, the following:—

UNICHEM, LTD., Croydon and Walthamstow depôts: Full normal Saturday service available on April 9. *Nuneaton* depôt: Full services on April 8 and 9. Automatic order service (Nuncaton 4210) in operation, giving priority attention on April 13. *Leeds* depôt: Skeleton staff on duty during afternoon of Good Friday, April 8, and Saturday morning, April 9. Automatic order service (33441) in operation, giving priority attention on April 13.

NORTHERN PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD., Galen House, Bradford, 1. Open as usual Good Friday, April 8, and Saturday, April 9. Open 10 a.m. to 12 noon, April 12.

The following have announced that emergency supplies may be obtained from John Bell & Croyden, 50 Wigmore Street, London, W.1:

UPJOHN, LTD., Fleming Way, Crawley, Sussex. **PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES (MAY & BAKER), LTD.,** Dagenham.

Bonus Offers

SOUTHALLS (SALES), LTD., Welwyn Garden City, Herts. "New, improved" *Nivea*, 20 per cent. off trade price (plus purchase-tax concession) on orders for *Nivea* products that include at least eight cases of "new, improved" *Nivea*, one of them a prepacked merchandiser. *Nivea Sunning preparations*, 20 per cent. off trade price on minimum 6-case order.

NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES

Trimipramine Tablets and Solution.—Surmontil brand trimipramine, a new medical product of Pharmaceutical Specialities (May & Baker), Ltd., Dagenham, Essex, is a new iminodibenzyl derivative indicated for use in patients suffering from all forms of depressive illness. In addition to its antidepressant action, Surmontil is understood to have an intrinsic psycho-sedative effect, so that concurrent prescribing of a tranquilliser will seldom be necessary. Surmontil is available in containers of fifty and 500 white compression-coated 25-mgm. tablets, indented Surmontil 25, and as a 1.25 per cent. w/v injection solution in box of ten 2-ml ampoules. Surmontil preparations are under Part I of the Poisons List and Schedule 4B of the Poisons Rules.

VETERINARY SPECIALITIES

Sulphonamide for Animals.—Parke, Davis & Co., Staines Road, Hounslow, Middlesex, are extending their range of Midicel veterinary products to include 0.5-gm. tablets. Midicel (sulphamethoxy-pyridazine, Parke-Davis) is, they claim, now well established as an effective long-acting sulphonamide in the treatment of disease entities such as enteritis, pneumonia, metritis, nephritis, foul-in-the-foot, etc., a single small dose providing 24-hour antibacterial activity. New Midicel tablets 0.5 gm. (veterinary) are intended primarily for use in small animal practice at a dose level of 22 mgm. per kilo of body-weight (one tablet per 50 lb. body-weight daily). The product is in Schedule 4B of the Poisons Rules. Packs are a vial of twelve and a bottle of 100.

Cream to Heal Cracked Udders.—A new treatment that gave "spectacular healing of stubborn cases of teat cracking" in trials carried out recently on farms in Britain and involving applications after every milking for 10-20 days, has been put on the market as a new formulation of Cooper's dairy ointment by Cooper, McDougall &

infection and thus permits wounds to heal. In trials conducted by the Cooper Technical Bureau the ointment brought about complete healing of sore, tender or cracked udders in the vast majority of cows treated, whilst all of the remainder showed a marked improvement. Cooper's dairy ointment is available in a 2½-lb. white polythene jar with screw cap and in a 10-lb. plastic pail.

FOODS

Slimming Wafers.—An addition to the Trimetts range of slimming biscuits of Unicliffe, Ltd., Stonar, nr. Sandwich, Kent, is Trimetts wafers—meal-replacement biscuits differing from ordinary sweet wafers only in being, weight for



weight, much more nutritious and satisfying. Like Trimetts biscuits four of the new wafers are claimed to make a "complete meal." The product has been given a six-colour pack design, and is available in chocolate and vanilla-flavoured varieties, each in outer of 1 doz.

COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES

1966 Lipstick Shades.—For the Spring season Elizabeth Arden, Ltd., 25 Old Bond Street, London, W.1, offer lipsticks in two new colours: Sea orchid light ("a pale beige pink") and sea orchid dark ("a little deeper, a little pinker").

Lipstick and Powder Shades.—To complete their 1966 "Portrait Look," Dorothy Gray, Ltd., 8 Grosvenor Street, London, W.1, offer new lipstick and two new powder shades. The new lipsticks are in orange glow ("warm, clear orange") and "Sugar'n Spice" ("off-beat beige"), the loose powders in "Portrait Pearl" and "Rose Arabesque" ("a glowing sun-kissed pink").

Talc and Toilet Soap.—A new talcum powder from Bourjois, Ltd., Queens Way, Croydon, Surrey, is available in three fragrances: Freesia (in coral, black and white tin); jasmin (in pale yellow and black and white); orchid (in orchid pink, black and

white). A new easy-to-hold, fine-quality toilet soap from Messrs. Bourjois is in eight fragrances (rose, buttermilk, boracic cold cream, violet, lavender, lilac, Cologne and coal tar). A point-of-sale display piece holds thirty-two tablets of the soap.

Now in Plastic Bottles.—International Chemical Co., Ltd., 12 Chenies Street, London, W.C.1, announce that their Anne French deep cleansing milk



is now available in three sizes of an attractive white plastic bottle with purple cap. Unbreakable, the bottle is easy to hold and eye-catching in appeal.

Four Frosted Lipstick Colours.—Described as "the great new winner for young lips," Tulipstick, from Helena Rubinstein, Ltd., 3 Grafton Street, London, W.1, is described as "the lushest, newest lip idea to hit the fashion scene in years." Its four

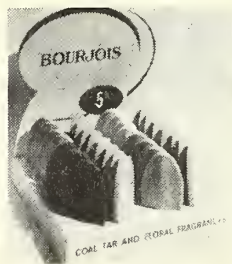


new shades are blushing tulip ("a pale, delicate pink that gives lips the faintest hint of frosted colour"), amber tulip ("a delicious pale amber"), pink tulip ("a clear, frosted pink") and coral tulip ("a soft, gentle coral with a zing of frosting"). For displaying the new lipsticks the makers offer a counter unit claimed to "reflect" the bright young look of the new lipsticks.

Deodorant/Antiperspirant Spray.—Southern Aerosol Co., Ltd., 1 Victoria Terrace, Kingsway, Hove, 3, Sussex, have brought out a companion line to their Impact hair spray. The new product, Impel body freshener deodorant



Robertson, Ltd., Berkhamsted, Herts. Udder cracking, a condition similar to chapped hands, is caused by hardening of the skin of a cow's teats in cold and windy weather. If the cracks become infected, the resultant soreness may require the cows to be milked by hand over long periods of time. The effect of the ointment is to soften the skin whilst its active ingredient—hexachlorophene—stops the spread of



Bourjois new toilet soaps and talcum powders (see paragraph on this page) and display outer for Bourjois rouge.



antiperspirant, claimed a "top quality" product, has the attractive presentation shown in the picture, and the makers guarantee a minimum 5-oz. content to the pressurised container.

"Kind-to-the-skin" Depilatory. — In launching a new depilatory "On & Off," Innox Laboratories, Ltd., 436

Essex Road, London, N.1, give as the reason for its belated appearance on the market, that an Innox depilatory must be "actually *kind* to the skin." "On & Off" is claimed suitable for either face and body. It has no odour, "not even the faintest of undercover smells, disguised by something else," but a delicate fragrance all of its own. It "leaves the skin soft and clear, with no pink blotches, no stalks." With the product is issued in the pack a pink bone spatula.

Hair-spray "Breakthrough." — By the use of a unique three-way valve of which they have the exclusive rights in Britain for months ahead, Helene Curtis, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts, are able to offer a "dial-your-style" strength of hair spray suited to varying requirements (to accord with weather conditions, changes of hair style, etc.). The valve was developed by Newman Green Co. of Chicago, U.S.A. In tests of the new valve consumers thought three different formulas were incorporated in the same can. The different spray patterns of varying



intensity and particle size are achieved simply by twisting an actuator button to pre-set positions on a "collar" fitted around the button. For holding the hair firmly, for damp-weather holding, or for setting the hair, a sizeable spray droplet is needed that strikes the hair while it is still wet. For styling, for ordinary everyday holding, or for light or gentle holding applications, a finer and drier spray is provided. For specially elaborate hair styles, dial setting No. 3 is used.

OLD AND NEW PRICES OF TERRAMYCIN AND OTHER PFIZER SPECIALITIES (see p. 347)

Product and Pack	Old Trade Price	New Trade Price	Product and Pack	Old Trade Price	New Trade Price
TERRAMYCIN	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Paediatric drops	Bottle 10 mls	4 0 3 2
Oxytetracycline	18 7	13 11	Syrup 125 mgm./5 mls	Bottle 60 mls	5 8 4 6
Capsules 250 mgm.	5 11 9	4 3 10	Syrup 125 mgm./5 mls	Bottle 16 fl. oz.	2 1 8 1 13 4
Capsules 250 mgm.	53 19 3	40 9 5	Tablets 100 mgm.	Bottle 100	2 3 0 1 14 5
Intramuscular injection			Tablets 250 mgm.	Bottle 16	15 6 12 5
100 mgm.	3 4	2 6	Tablets 250 mgm.	Bottle 100	4 13 2 3 14 6
Intravenous injection 250 mgm.	6 3	4 8	Tablets 250 mgm.	Bottle 1000	44 18 6 35 18 10
Intravenous injection 500 mgm.	11 2	8 5	TETRACYN S.F.		
Ophthalmic solution 25 mgm.			Capsules each containing:		
(with dropper)	3 11	2 11	Tetracycline 250 mgm.		
Oral suspension			Ascorbic acid 75 mgm.		
250 mgm./5 mls	7 0	5 3	Aneurine mononitrate 2.5 mgm.		
Paediatric drops	4 9	3 7	Riboflavin 2.5 mgm.		
Syrup 125 mgm./5 mls	7 0	5 3	Nicotinamide 25 mgm.	Bottle 16	16 1 12 10
Tablets 50 mgm.	1 5 11	19 5	Bottle 100	4 16 7 3 17 3
Tablets 100 mgm.	13 9	10 4	Bottle 1000	46 12 9 37 6 2
Tablets 100 mgm.	2 11 8	1 18 9	TETRACYN P		
Tablets 250 mgm.	18 7	13 11	Capsules each containing:		
Tablets 250 mgm.	5 11 9	4 3 10	Tetracycline 250 mgm.		
Tablets 250 mgm.	53 19 3	40 9 5	Sodium hexametaphosphate		
Topical ointment (3.0 per cent)	2 11	2 2	380 mgm.	Bottle 100	4 13 2 3 14 6
Topical ointment (3.0 per cent)	5 2	3 11	Bottle 1000	44 18 6 35 18 10
Topical powder (3.0 per cent)	5 9	4 4	SIGMAMYCIN		
Froches 15 mgm.	2 8	2 0	Capsules each containing:		
Vaginal tablets 100 mgm. ..	7 4	5 6	Tetracycline 167 mgm.		
TERRAMYCIN			Oleandomycin 83 mgm.	Bottle 16	1 0 10 16 8
with polymyxin B			Bottle 100	6 5 5 5 0 4
Ophthalmic ointment			Bottle 1000	60 13 2 48 10 6
Terramycin 0.5 per cent			Syrup, each 5 mls containing:		
Polymyxin B 0.1 per cent) ..	1 0	9	Tetracycline 83.3 mgm.		
TERRAMYCIN S.F.			Oleandomycin 41.7 mgm. ..	Bottle 60 mls	7 10 6 3
Capsules, each containing:			ULTRAPIN		
Terramycin 250 mgm.			Propicillin		
Ascorbic acid 75 mgm.			Tablets 125 mgm.	Pack 20	13 4 12 0
Aneurine mononitrate 2.5 mgm.			Tablets 125 mgm.	Pack 100	2 14 9 2 9 3
Riboflavin 2.5 mgm.			Tablets 125 mgm.	Pack 500	12 18 8 11 12 10
Nicotinamide 25 mgm.	19 3	14 5	Tablets 250 mgm.	Pack 20	1 4 5 1 2 0
.. .. .	5 16 0	4 7 0	Tablets 250 mgm.	Pack 100	5 8 0 4 17 2
.. .. .	56 0 6	42 0 5	Tablets 250 mgm.	Pack 500	25 16 0 23 4 5
TERRA-BRON			Syrup 62.5 mgm./5 mls	Bottle 60 mls	6 2 5 7
Each 5 mls. contains:			TERRA-CORTIL		
Terramycin 250 mgm.			Eye/ear suspension	Tube 5 mls.	8 1 7 3
Liquid extract ipecacuanha 0.03 mls			Spray	Pack 1 fl. oz.	10 11 9 10
Ephedrine hydrochloride			Spray	Pack 2 fl. oz.	19 2 17 3
7.5 mgm.	1 8 4	1 1 3	Topical ointment	Tube 1/6 oz.	4 11 4 5
plus 25 per cent purchase tax			Topical ointment	Tube 1/2 oz.	11 2 10 1
TETRACYN			DIABINESE		
Tetracycline			Chlorpropamide		
Capsules 250 mgm.	15 6	12 5	Tablets 100 mgm.	Bottle 100	18 11 18 0
Capsules 250 mgm.	4 13 2	3 14 6	Tablets 100 mgm.	Bottle 500	4 2 3 3 18 2
Capsules 250 mgm.	44 18 6	35 18 10	Tablets 250 mgm.	Bottle 100	2 1 6 1 19 5
Intramuscular injection			Tablets 250 mgm.	Bottle 500	9 15 4 9 5 7
100 mgm.	2 10	2 3			
Intravenous injection 250 mgm.	5 2	4 2			
Intravenous injection 500 mgm.	9 2	7 4			

Claim forms are being sent to all retail chemists with instructions when and how credit may be obtained for difference in price of stock held. The reduced prices apply from April 12.

Council Candidates' Policies

THE candidates who are offering themselves for election in the Pharmaceutical Society's Council election in May have made the following statements of policy.

A. ALDINGTON

TODAY the Council is developing many positive and far reaching policies:—

1. The change to a more professional outlook. The thrilling Albert Hall meeting confirmed the Council in its view that the membership wish to see implemented those proposals in the report on the General Practice of Pharmacy which will make the supply of medicines the predominant feature of pharmacies.
2. New legislation. In its evidence to the Inter-departmental Working Party on medicines legislation the Council emphasised, *inter alia*, the need from a public health point of view to restrict the sale of medicines to pharmacies. This point is being vigorously pursued.
3. Planned distribution of pharmacies. A motion advocating the development of a planned pharmaceutical service throughout the whole country has been placed by the Council on the agenda for next month's Branch Representatives' meeting. I hope it will be supported, for nothing short of this will ensure an improvement of our "public image" and at the same time give to pharmacy a worth-while career value. The anachronistic practice of doctors doing their own dispensing must stop.
4. Public relations. Increasingly the Council is directing its attention to professional and public relations (*vide* the "Medicines with care" exhibition, recorded lectures and other forms of visual aids, symposia and evening scientific meetings on subjects of wide professional interest).
5. Branch organisation. Increasing interest in post-graduate training and scientific meetings, shows the pattern of development throughout the country. This must be encouraged at local and regional level.
6. Test prescriptions. Soon England and Wales will come into line with the new arrangement, started a year ago in Scotland,

whereby the collection of test prescriptions under the N.H.S. will be the responsibility of the Society's own inspectors. Conclusions. The forward thinking and forward acting motives and decisions of the Council merit your support.

J. E. BALMFORD

I HAVE just reread my first policy statement made three years ago, and after the experience I have gained serving on the Council, I can only endorse it. Pharmacy is passing through a formative period, much having been achieved in recent years: Much better National Health Service remuneration has been obtained, but the Society is still not taking its proper place in negotiations. Restriction of the sale and qualified supervision of distribution of medicine will be one step nearer when the long awaited medicine legislation is enacted. Pharmacy for the pharmacist is still an ideal that can be achieved. Let us hope that the membership will support the Council this time in its aim for planned distribution of pharmacy. Young people are entering our profession in greater numbers than ever before. Now we must attract the newly qualified degree pharmacists into hospital pharmacy and general practice — into the former, not only with much better salaries, but also by giving the posts real career value. In the near future many decisions will have to be made, such as rehousing the Society, rural dispensing, revision of the scale of dispensing fees and obtaining power to enforce it, and the introduction of a scale of penalties for the use of the Statutory Committee.



Mr. J. E. Balford,
Sutton Coldfield

I ask for your support to continue the work I have started.

A. H. BECKETT

DELIBERATIONS which are leading to changes in the

education of pharmacists and in plans for comprehensive legislation governing the manufacture and distribution of medicines, are critical for the future of pharmacy. As someone involved in the education of pharmacists, serving on committees dealing with drugs and drug control; involved in research; and as one who plays a part on committees helping the improvement of hospital pharmacy, I am determined that pharmacy shall influence these discussions. The Council must lead and speak with authority and without sectional bias on matters concerning the education of pharmacists, standards of pharmaceutical practice, control of the distribution of medicines and on liaison with associated professions. Soon, all pharmacists will enter the profession as graduates. Pharmacy degree courses are of high academic standard, and these new graduates (as well as present pharmacists) will not be satisfied unless it is demonstrated that the profession has the necessary prestige with adequate remuneration. Important changes are urgently required, and I stress the following: (1) The prestige and salaries of hospital pharmacists must be raised. Top priority is the establishment of a proper career structure in the service to attract suitable graduates as future potential leaders who can hold joint appointments in hospital and university. Thus the medical student will come into contact not



Professor A. H. Beckett,
London

only with professors of medicine and pharmacology but with hospital pharmacists who are also professors of pharmacy; in this way the correct basis for future co-operation between the two professions will be established. (2) In the public interest, the sale of medicines must be restricted to pharmaceutical channels. A scheme of controlled distribution of pharmacies,

with due regard to the public interest, should be developed, because with the reduction in the working week of the pharmacist, the closure of many pharmacies and development of group pharmacies is inevitable. (3) The Council must have the final word on schemes for training pharmaceutical assistants, and their employment must be under the full control of a pharmacist. (4) Strong encouragement should be given for close co-operation between local branches and conveniently situated schools of pharmacy with regard to continuing education for the pharmacist. (5) All forms of publicity should be used to emphasise the contributions made by pharmacists in drug research and drug control, in order to establish the public image that the pharmacist is the expert on drugs.

MRS. D. BOYES

BECAUSE I believe that pharmacy should be able to attract to its ranks young people of ability and ambition and provide a satisfying and worthwhile career for all, in whatever sphere of activity they wish to practise, I believe in the following principles: (1) That all pharmacists, whatever their field of employment, should be united in their efforts to improve conditions, economically and professionally. Sectional



Mrs. Doreen Boyes,
London

interests there must always be, but these should not be allowed to interfere with the over-riding importance of the general well-being of pharmacy as a whole. (2) That the Council should continue and expand its policy of initiating discussion amongst the members by presenting the results of its deliberations on matters of major policy to branches and branch representatives meetings for discussion and consideration. (3) That medicines should be under the control of a pharmacist at every stage from formulation to final distribution

to the consumer. (4) That efforts should be made, at every level, to maintain high ethical standards and so to improve the standing of the pharmacist in the eyes of the public and of other professions. (5) That remuneration, in every section of pharmacy, should reflect the high educational standard achieved and the professional responsibility carried by the pharmacist. (6) That the Council should sponsor the provision of "refresher" courses, particularly those suitable for the pharmacist in general practice. I have accepted nomination as a candidate for election to the Council in the hope that I may have the opportunity to assist in the realisation of these principles which vitally affect the welfare of every member of our Society.

J. C. BLOOMFIELD

I WILL support any practical proposals that will improve the channel of communication between the Council and the membership, since I believe that there must be a real understanding of Society policy by every member if we are to unite the profession effectively. For this reason, in any revision of the branch structure care must be taken not to sacrifice the close fellowship which now exists in the branches for the whim of



Mr. I. C. Bloomfield,
Portsmouth

expediency. With the changing pattern of education and all entrants studying for university degrees, it becomes increasingly important for the Society to safeguard the authority of the Register. In my opinion the Council must ensure that the training and examination of students comply with the requirements for registration, and I want to see the Council actively encouraging graduates to come on to the Society's Register. Action is needed now to bring all pharmacists within the framework of the Society in order to strengthen its effectiveness. I am strongly in favour of a planned pharmaceutical service and support the proposals for the control of registration of premises. It is also my



Mr. A. Aldington,
London

opinion that the control of the distribution of medicines should be vested in pharmacists, because I believe this to be in the public interest as well as to the advantage of the profession. The introduction of the new medicines legislation will afford every member the opportunity of working closely with the Council in its efforts to secure acceptance of this principle. In previous manifestos I have stressed the need for professional unity and if re-elected will continue to strive to bring this about. I am also prepared to continue to give of my time and the best of my ability, working for the economic and professional advancement of every member irrespective of occupational interest.

J. W. GOODCHILD

HAVING learned my pharmacy in the 'twenties, qualified as a pharmacist in 1932 and, having seen the competition to obtain any kind of work in those days, I have got to admit that conditions in pharmacy have improved greatly. However, there is a great deal still to be done to improve the social and economic status of phar-



**J. W. Goodchild,
Falkirk**

macists. There are certain things that I would like to see happen in pharmacy, but feel that I could not say "this" or "that" was my policy, because I believe that one can only seize the opportunity, as and when it arises, to advance the interests of one's profession. I have always agreed with "limitation of pharmacies" but now realise that the Society's own resolution for the "planned distribution of pharmacies" is a much better approach to the problem. This, if implemented, would do much to raise the status of pharmacy. I should like to be able to say to any young person contemplating a career in pharmacy that they would find in pharmacy a completely satisfying job of work, a good social status, adequate remuneration, a chance to fully use all their skills and last, but not least, a job of service to the commun-

ity. I have been perturbed to see the scant reward that hospital pharmacists receive for their, to me, invaluable services, and to see the result of this short-sighted policy in the growing number of vacancies. I would like to see this state of affairs remedied—and soon. Lastly, I sincerely believe that there can be an excellent future for pharmacy, but that it will take pharmacists all working together to obtain it.

MAXWELL GORDON

TODAY'S needs are:—(1) Interchange of opinion and information. Greater interchange between the membership and the Council must result in the latter's action only on a majority viewpoint. (2) Planned distribution should be part of a whole picture. The Council's motion on this should not be a random measure, apparently out of context, but part of a planned future, known to



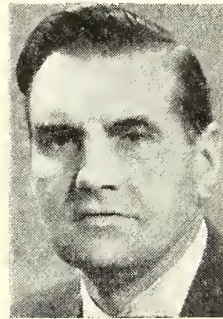
**Mr. Maxwell Gordon,
Leeds**

us all. (3) Power to refuse registration of premises. This should be a legal right, to ensure acceptable conditions for the pharmacist, and a satisfactory service to the public. (4) Restriction of medicines. For this purpose we must prove to Parliament and the public the safeguards given by our special training. This equally applies to our say in the indiscriminate advertising of medicines. (5) New medicines legislation. We must use the latent power of our membership, already proved, to make known our views in the right places. Our future can be vitally affected by this legislation, and I am not satisfied with the little done. (6) Menace of doctor's dispensing. This is quietly and insidiously growing. To combat it we must prove our right to be the only profession qualified to do this work. (7) Co-operation within the profession. Whilst there is a greater measure of understanding between the several organisations within the profession, this is not yet enough. Fuller co-operation must be brought about so that problems can be overcome together for the

greater benefit of the membership. These and other aspects must be faced with courage to create a profession of which we can be members. I have experience of many things, garnered over the years, which can contribute to this, and if elected it will be my honest endeavour to bring about such conditions.

K. HOLLAND

THE often repeated comment that the future of pharmacy is uncertain is perhaps an understatement, but there are, nevertheless, welcome signs that policies so strenuously advocated by the membership and now being actively pursued by



**Mr. K. Holland,
Upminster**

Council are enjoying some success. The Practice Committee and its subcommittees for example, have provided facilities for the Council to be advised by practising members of sectional interests. The leaders of the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry, the Proprietary Association of Great Britain, the National Pharmaceutical Union and the Guild of Public Pharmacists meet the Society's officers at meetings of the Co-ordinating Committee for Pharmacy and by discussion come to a closer understanding of each other's problems. The more positive approach being made to improving our relations with the public is exemplified by the success of the "Medicines — with care" exhibition, but this is only one of the many ways in which Council and membership in co-operation are gradually winning more favourable and better informed comment in the Press, on television and on radio. A very real effort is now being made to implement the recommendations of the Committee on the General Practice of Pharmacy and Council has shown itself unafraid to put up a fight to improve our professional image and to curb the activities of those who cannot distinguish between the sale and dispensing of medicines and the marketing of detergents. The Albert Hall meeting demonstrated forcibly that

apathy will always disappear in the face of determined leadership. The next few years are particularly critical, for during that time new legislation will almost certainly be enacted which will have the greatest possible impact on every section of pharmacy, while the Sainsbury Committee will issue its report for good or



**Mr. A. Howells,
Bexleyheath**

for all and resale price maintenance has still to be decided on medicines and on most of the other products traditionally associated with pharmacy. Obviously, much will depend on the wisdom of all the leaders of pharmacy and particularly of those who serve on Council, if pharmacists are to be permitted to play their full part in the service of the nation's health. Council must find ways to "put teeth" into the code of ethics, to further encourage integration of sectional policies and to intensify their efforts to make the public fully aware of what pharmacists do and can do, for the benefit and well-being of the community. During my three years on Council I have tried to play an active part in furthering these aims and if my fellow pharmacists wish it I shall be proud to serve for another three.

A. HOWELLS

IN a short statement such as this I can only deal with what seem to me to be some of the most important problems that face us today. (1) I have always believed that the sale of medicines should be restricted to registered premises where they can be under the direct supervision of a pharmacist. (2) I also believe that the Society should have the power to refuse registration of premises when these are clearly unsuitable for the practice of our profession e.g. in the surroundings of a supermarket or supercentre. (3) I have always believed that the dispensing of medicines should be under the direct supervision of a pharmacist. All are, in my view, essential in the public interest. For what other purpose does the pharmacist in



**Mr. J. E. Jeffery,
Southampton**

general practice qualify? Medicines legislation is at present under review and we must be determined to see that (1) and (2) above are included in any new legislation coming out of the review. This will not be an easy fight by any standard. If re-elected I promise to do my share to ensure victory. The public are entitled to a full pharmaceutical service if such can be provided. A pharmaceutical service goes far beyond the mere provision of a bottle of medicine by a dispensing doctor and where a pharmacist is prepared to provide this service then the least he should be able to expect is the right to dispense National Health Service prescriptions for those members of the public who make use of the other facilities provided. Finally we must not forget that in "retail" something like 60 per cent. of our turnover comes from "over-the-counter" sales. I will do my best to safeguard both the professional and the commercial sides of general practice. We are entitled to fair remuneration from the Ministry of Health and from the public for the services we render.

J. E. JEFFERY

A FEW months ago we saw that pharmacists are not apathetic when great issues are at stake and that a clear decision can be obtained for measures of professional self-discipline. This is the spirit I would revive and foster but not, as in July, for a war between members of the same family. We must be united in our resolve to be sole controllers of medicines, but to do so we must prove to all that we are fit and proper custodians. The Council by its actions and utterances can provide that prestige which alone will convince the public that ours is a responsible profession. This I will support to the utmost. It is time our Council spoke out against those politicians and other misinformed persons who put price before quality. It is most unsatisfactory for a public

auditor to tell the electorate, as happens at present, that public money should be saved by prescribing the cheapest drugs. Pharmacists, not accountants, are the true judges of medicines. Rapid and effective action must be taken to ensure that all pharmacists owe their first loyalty to the Society and abide by its code of ethics. All dispensing is done under the control of pharmacists (as well as the increasing amount of dispensing done by doctors in so-called rural areas there is the threat by G.P.s to organise family care schemes by private subscriptions and fees which would include the supply of drugs by the doctor). As a first step in rural areas the one-mile limit should be increased to five miles. Adequate payments for N.H.S. dispensing are obtained with the Council taking an active part in negotiations. Sales of all medicines are restricted to pharmacists. Control of opening of new pharmacies is vested in the Society. Some pharmacists in general practice feel they should elect to the Council only those similarly engaged. Obviously I do not agree with this. I am in daily contact with pharmacists in different areas; I know their many problems and could, as a Council member, do much to resolve them. In brief, I would represent no sectional interest but would **act and speak** for the whole profession.

J. P. KERR

IN offering myself for re-election, may I restate the main principles which I enunciated when first elected. First and foremost, pharmacists must be recognised as professional people by the ministers of government and the public, and the authority of the pharmacist must not be bypassed by allowing the sale of medicines to continue from other outlets. At the same time the profession and the Council must show its ability and willingness to shoulder the responsibility of being the sole suppliers of medicines. To



J. P. Kerr,
Newcastle upon Tyne

this end the pharmacy must be seen to be a socially necessary unit in the community, and a comprehensive pharmaceutical service to be a reality. This means that within this comprehensive service the dispensing doctor must go, except in a few isolated outposts. The spirit of the Albert Hall meeting, and of the fight against the abolition of R.P.M., must be fostered and used in the struggle to obtain a new deal for pharmacy in the legislation which is at present being considered. The Society must continue to offer any help it can to the Guild of Public Pharmacists to promote the economic well-being and status of hospital pharmacists, as equally the Society must play its part in determining that the status of pharmacists as a whole is a continually rising one. Only in this way will we get the young graduates of tomorrow interested in pharmacy as a profession. More use must be made of the Society's journal, not only to state Council policy, but to show the thinking behind that policy. Thus the membership will be able to see how one act of policy is related to another within a general scheme for the betterment of pharmacy. In conclusion, I would like to see the headquarters of our Society become a powerhouse of ideas, playing its part in social legislation regarding medicines, obviously interested in the wider implications of our responsibilities to the public and our profession. In short, a Society to which we would all be proud to belong.

J. LEVY

No other profession has sought the privilege of hounding its own members through the public courts, and the Society has done



J. Levy,
Manchester

this relentlessly, and without warning, on the most trivial charges, offences invented by the Society itself. It is noteworthy that, almost without exception, these prosecutions have come about as a result of the Inspectors' traps, and

not as a complaint from the public. The Society is regarded with contempt by the professions and the Government, and with hatred by its own members. This self-imposed inspectorate cost £41,400 in 1964, over £1 per member! It's time it was abolished. We pay the highest fees of any profession—and they are compulsory. There are increased premises' fees, too. Why? The money would be better spent in subsidising those pharmacies in rural areas which are essential, and in providing all-night services where required. We would then be seen to be helping the nation, and not being a nuisance. One example of the Society's financial irresponsibility will do. The charge per person at Birdsgrove House is £3 3s. per week, the cost £22! It should be shut down and the needy helped by direct grant. It is absurd that a B.Sc. (Pharm.) should keep his degree when no longer registered, whilst an ordinary M.P.S. has no acknowledgment of his status when his membership lapses. Again, we have a lack of fairness, consideration, and simple common sense. The Society's examination should carry with it the diploma of Ph.C. irrespective of registration. The fees should be reduced. A glance at the balance sheet will show where the money is being frittered away; and it is time a firm of business consultants was brought in, and its findings published. The method of election is 100 years old, and hopeless. It



A. G. M. Madge,
Plymouth

should be changed. Last year I got three-quarters of the votes needed for election. I want every vote if you agree with me.

A. G. M. MADGE

ENCOURAGED by my success last year, when my poll increased by such a large number, and knowing that a similar leap forward will enable me to give my services on the Council, I offer myself for election. Members who follow pharmaceutical affairs know that I have consistently fought for the rural pharmacist,

for the interdependence of all sections with their common link in the Society, the distribution of medicines through pharmaceutical channels, the limitation of pharmacies linked with strengthening of the code of conduct to control inroads by non-pharmaceutical interests, and the raising of the status and remuneration of the hospital pharmacist. Many will remember the active part I took in the Albert Hall campaign to protect our professional rights and responsibilities. The Society should press for more control of advertising of medicines, encourage interest in health education and consult with our Welsh colleagues in their desire for a national office. I have done much research into the economics of pharmacy particularly general practice, and consider the Society should give more attention to this important aspect. I have also made an intensive study of continental pharmacy. Today greater interest is being taken in considering closer links with Europe. If any developments do materialise I will freely give help and advice on problems which may arise. With the demands for a five-day week and more leisure time, every encouragement must be given to our married lady



W. Mott,
Sheffield

pharmacists to return to the profession, with a realistic approach to wages and hours. Members know that I have not been lacking in drawing attention to pharmaceutical problems and lack of action in any quarter. This I will continue to do in the endeavour to advance our profession. In conclusion, you have the right and privilege to vote. May I respectfully ask for yours? There is now no employee pharmacist on the Council to represent the views of that large section in pharmacy. As an employee I consider that need must be remedied.

W. MOTT

CONCERNED with the complete professional image of pharmacy, and the place of the pharmacist in the work-a-day world. Believes

that there is a great future in public service and general practice for pharmacy with its science-based education, but that this place will need to be fought for by every individual and against the entrenched ideas of the current thinking. Individual effort must be joined with central activity, all of which must be directed to the professional image and to the placing of the pharmacist in his rightful and correct niche.

W. F. PATTERSON

I BELIEVE imminent events will affect all of us in pharmacy. The Council must prepare for these by first improving the image of our profession as held by the general public. It must press for all recommended medicines at all stages of their distribution to be under the supervision of a pharmacist. It should examine the need for making a pharmacist, when he is employed as a manager or as a locum, fully responsible for the running



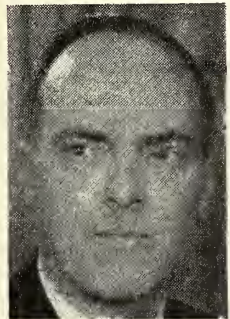
W. F. Patterson,
Sheffield

of that pharmacy. Ways for re-opening negotiations with interested parties on rural dispensing must be found. The present system is most unsatisfactory both for the public and for our profession. The code of ethics must be strengthened and given "teeth," but first it must be carefully appraised especially in view of anomalies that can occur when retailers advertise using their registered names. The manpower survey is very necessary and every attempt should be made to expedite results and then to fully examine the reasons for a dire shortage in all branches of our profession. The need for adequate staffing, at a realistic salary, is vital both for hospitals and retail. There should be a pool of locums. The present situation in which our members work long hours, cannot get a holiday, and often work when physically unfit, because no qualified cover is available, is ludicrous. The Council must face facts. It must plan now a profession adequately paid for working reason-

able hours. It must be the body speaking and negotiating for the united sections of our calling. I believe in the future of our profession and having had experience in all fields I offer my services. If elected it is my earnest desire that the views of the working pharmacist should be expressed whenever possible for the betterment of our calling.

J. R. PHILLIPS

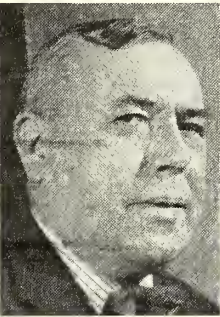
SOME issues which are likely to demand executive decisions from the Council in coming months include: (1) The need to produce an effective plan for providing an adequate standard of pharmaceutical ser-



J. R. Phillips,
Bournemouth

vice in all areas within the Society's jurisdiction. In order to substantiate our claim to the privilege of supplying all medicines through pharmacies, we must accept some central responsibility for this, and back it with the necessary authority and leadership at Council level. Care must be taken, however, to preserve our individual right to professional freedom. (2) A positive and dynamic lead must come from Council throughout the final stages of the change-over to the metric system if we are not to be saddled with the mistakes of others. (3) Greater emphasis must be given to the publication of educational aids, especially those designed for general practice. (4) The administration of our affairs within the Society must be overhauled to keep pace with the concept of pharmacy as a public service. Particularly, the branch system must be re-organised so as to be capable of performing the vital tasks which are becoming more and more necessary as we strive to develop our professional status. Much of my personal effort in recent years has been specifically devoted to this field which includes the whole complex of public relations as well as communications, pre- and post-graduate education and involvement with other branches of the health ser-

vice. A clear mandate has already been given to the Council to make a forthright approach to some of these problems and to pursue courageously the decisions and obligations which must be undertaken on behalf of members. I ask you to confirm your desire for positive action, resolutely applied and based on fundamental principles.



A. G. Reed,
Leeds

A. G. REED

Now that pharmaceutical education has achieved the professional standing of a university degree, it is a must that the stipend and public standing that go with such qualification should also be achieved. It is not beyond the wit of our leaders fully to equate public service with such standing and remuneration. Only in that way will the fall in number of entrants be stopped. Indeed that trend must be reversed if the public interest is to be adequately served. To this end we must have redistribution in and regulation of all new pharmacies. Rural areas must have pharmaceutical coverage, if necessary with Government subsidy rather than with the subsidy of pots and pans, paints or budgy seed. Thus could the rural population be spared the tender mercies of chauffeurs and receptionists who seem at present to be doing much of the dispensing in those areas. The fight for control of all medicine must be taken to the last ditch. Aspirin and its various admixtures should become Part II poisons with shelf life stated on label. The Society could then, through its inspectors, ensure they were of the required standard when reaching the hands of the public Hospital pharmacy must also be made adequate pharmaceutical control, and again that can only be achieved by offering adequate remuneration. Much the same goes for our colleagues on the road. All pharmacists should refuse military service until their qualification is recognised by the grant of commissioned rank. To make this

future possible the present body of pharmacists must co-operate with the Society and its Council in all its reforms and forget the despondent expression "BUT WE CAN'T."



D. N. Sharpe,
Finchley

D. N. SHARPE

I WOULD invigorate the Society's policy concerning restriction of all medicines to pharmacy. This must be the prerequisite of any professional advancement we seek and the general public, as well as Members of Parliament, must be made to see conclusively that this policy is for their benefit. I would ensure that the regional distribution of pharmacies was such as to provide the public with a comprehensive pharmaceutical service incorporating a late night dispensing service in every area. Following the establishment of this, rotabreaking would be regarded as unethical conduct. Although myself not directly affected, I feel that the strongest possible pressure should be exerted on the authorities concerned to remedy the invidious situation of "dispensing doctors." Under present circumstances, a person having no qualifications of any kind can dispense Schedule 4 poisons with the doctor's authority but without any direct supervision. In pharmacy of course, all such dispensing must, by law, be done by, or under the direct supervision of, a pharmacist, and this is recognised as being a necessary public safeguard. Quite apart from any financial loss to individual pharmacists, the principle involved is of the greatest importance to pharmacy generally, especially as there is now talk in the national Press of the launching of a private medical treatment scheme, wherein the doctors might do their own dispensing. Pharmacists as a body are one of the largest professional groups in the country, but too often the profession is split asunder by the vested interests of conflicting groups. Our strength lies in our unity. The Society must be able to speak with the knowledge of the support of all pharmacists. This is my endeavour.



C. C. Stevens,
Stockport

C. C. STEVENS

THREE events of a legal character will shortly affect for many years the practice of pharmacy. These are the proposed new legislation, *Dickson v. The Pharmaceutical Society* and the report of the Sainsbury Committee. I believe that

a pharmacist, with a legal qualification, who has worked in all types of retail, is now engaged in industry, is closely connected with the hospital service and a visiting lecturer to four schools of pharmacy, can, if elected to the Council, make a major contribution to the future well-being of the profession. In particular, the proposed new legislation is of vital importance to each individual practising pharmacist and I am convinced that the Council should press the Ministry of Health for an early release of the proposals, which have already been committed to writing, so that they can be considered and discussed by all branches. It is essential that the Council should be given the opportunity of knowing the views of the membership before taking any formal stand in relation to the proposals.

FIRST HEALTH FOODS EXHIBITION

THE first health food manufacturers and retailers' convention to be held in Britain took place in London, March 20-22 under the banner "Remcon '66." The exhibition was open only to trade buyers and special bonus terms for orders placed at the stands were frequently obtainable. ALFONAL, LTD., Church Road, Worcester Park, Surrey, showed a selection of their natural vitamin preparations whilst a number of other manufacturers for whom Messrs. Alfonal are distributors had their own stands, they included: DR. RITTER & CO., Cologne, Germany (showing new products Muesli, wheat diet and wheat germ oil); DIABETIC FOOD CO., INC., Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A. (diabetic confectionery and preserves); STRATHLABOR, A.G., Zurich, Switzerland (Biostrath formulations) and BRITISH WELEDA CO., LTD., East Grinstead (pharmaceutical specialties and cosmetics). Equipment for home wine-making, including a new yeast starter pack, and reference books were shown on the stand of GREY OWL LABORATORIES, LTD., Kingswood, Bristol: whilst INGRAM & ROYLE, LTD., 89 Worship Street, London, E.C.2, proffered samples of table mineral waters. JOHN H. HERON, LTD., Goole, Yorks, showed their Froment while another Yorkshire exhibitor, W. B. CARTWRIGHT, LTD., Rawdon, Leeds, showed Gayelord Houser preparations, also Barber Health master lamps. Among the range of products shown by NEW ERA LABORATORIES, LTD., 87 Saffron Hill, London, E.C.1. were their biochemic tissue salts and other homeopathic preparations together with the new Hymosa range of cosmetics. ALLINSON, LTD., showed their new pack of starch-reduced rolls.



T.V. "STILL"
Frame from a television commercial advertising Carnation foot-comfort products of Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd., Oldbury, Birmingham.

Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

A New N.P.U. Branch

SIR,—May I, through the courtesy of your columns, appeal to all members of the National Pharmaceutical Union in Coventry and in Warwickshire to give their support to the newly formed Coventry and Warwickshire Branch of the National Pharmaceutical Union. A meeting of this new branch is being held in May. All members will receive a notice and I trust they will show their interest by attending.

H. S. LINTON, *Chairman*,
Coventry and Warwickshire
Branch, N.P.U.

A Motion Modified

SIR,—Mr. Mitchell Johnson speaking at Leeds on March 27 (p. 327) has my sympathy. He may judge how the official mind works from the following. As mover of one of the Aberdeen motions for the Branch Representative meeting, my original wording was to the effect that the advertising of medicines on T.V. should be banned. When the Council had finished with the motion it was reduced to a mere investigation into the methods or spheres of advertising medicines.

ALEX G. MURDOCH,
Mintlaw, Aberdeens

A White List?

SIR,—I was interested to read in last week's issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST (p. 334) the letter from Mr. J. Rayner, Morecambe, concerning manufacturing firms who remain "chemist only." As a firm that has always maintained that principle we do appreciate the remarks of people such as Mr. Rayner, but I would like to add that, in maintaining our "chemist only" policy we have also to rely on our friends in the wholesale trade also to co-operate. It is rare that we find a drug-store has managed to obtain some of our goods, and to date we have never seen them in a super-market. Nevertheless this problem does remain. Would it not be a good idea to commence a list of manufacturing companies who are ready to reaffirm this principle of "chemist only" so that it can be published for all to see?

RADIOL CHEMICALS, LTD.,
London, S.W.15

Aspirin Dangers

SIR,—You will no doubt be aware that wide publicity was recently given to a report made by two doctors that the administration of "junior" aspirin tablets had been the cause of death to a number of babies. As a result of that report, which had been amplified out of all proportion by the Press overseas, we have received a cancellation of order from our Nigerian agent for forty-eight cases of adult aspirin tablets. We have been exporting aspirin tablets of all types for a number of years, and have never, so far, received a report that any of those supplies

have resulted in ill effects to the public, let alone deaths, and on behalf of the pharmaceutical trade in this country we trust you will immediately issue a statement to this effect as prominently displayed as possible. We are not arguing that the claim made by the doctors is incorrect, but it must be realised that, when such incidents occur, they should be reported to the health authorities first, who could then take such action as is necessary. As it is, all aspirin preparations are now suspect without reasonable cause, and that may have unfortunate repercussions on the United Kingdom export trade in such preparations unless steps are taken to have the matter reduced to correct proportions.

CARR, GODDEN & CO., LTD.
Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2

Motion for Annual Meeting

SIR,—Readers of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST may be interested to have some explanation of the motion I am to present to the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society on May 18:—

THAT, in view of certain defects in the constitution of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain as prescribed by the Charters and by-laws; in view of the inability of the Council of

the Society to represent the majority of members of the Society; and in view of the apparent inability of the Council to organise an effective and representative Branch system, this meeting respectfully requests Her Majesty's Government to investigate the distribution of medicines to the public with special reference to the duties, authority and responsibilities of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and other associated organisations and to present proposals which will improve the service to the public whilst recognising that only members of the Society are properly trained and qualified dispensers of medicines."

I consider that the organisation of the Pharmaceutical Society is not sufficiently democratic; that many members would take a greater interest in the Society's affairs if they felt they could contribute to important decisions by means of a proxy or postal vote; that the Society does little by way of practical help to independent retail pharmacists in their present-day difficulties; and that it is time we reorganised the Society's structure and responsibilities so that it may become a more viable and effective organism in present day society. In effect, the motion will be dedicated to the many thousands of members who will be absent from the annual meeting because the Council decides to arrange the meeting at a place, day and time which prevents their presence. I therefore call upon those members who can be present to make every effort to attend and vote for the motion on behalf of absent friends.

GEORGE M. FOX,
Chalfont St. Peter, Bucks.

ACTION ON TARIFFS URGED

Sir Paul Chambers on differing rates

SPEAKING at the annual meeting of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., on March 31, the chairman (Sir Paul Chambers), said the company would like to see much greater fairness in international competition in chemicals. That could be achieved only by having United Kingdom tariffs at the same levels as those of other major chemical manufacturing countries. Either the United Kingdom should seek to get the United States and other countries to bring their tariffs down to the British level or the U.K. should raise its tariffs to their level. With level tariffs, whether low or high, competition could be keen but fair, and dumping became a much smaller problem. The import duty on polymers (for example, polythene in the U.S. 80 per cent., in the U.K. only 10 per cent.), could be raised substantially by a change in the British tariff classification of those chemicals. Though a more radical solution was desirable, that simple change would go some way towards more equitable conditions.

Science-based Industries

Not only in the field of tariffs was there a growing danger to the science-based industries of British and indeed of Europe. The danger was that the vigorous export policies adopted by American companies, with the full support of their Government, plus the great advantages of their large internal market, would result in a progressive transfer of manufacture in such industries to the United States. "Science-

based industries are interdependent, and the loss of one industry from Britain to the U.S. does damage to the future of other British industries, including the chemical The way to ensure the vigorous development of these industries in Europe is to make the whole of E.E.C. and E.F.T.A. a single market free of internal tariff barriers for those industries. . . . From my discussions with industrialists and others on the Continent I believe that Continental European Governments may be prepared to act in these matters without waiting until all the other issues of the enlargement of the Common Market to include Britain are settled."

Penal Taxation

On taxation in Britain Sir Paul said that the combination of high corporation tax, income tax and surtax had reached penal levels—higher than in any other country in the world.

Examination of taxation and incentives policy, including the export rebates scheme, showed that the tax burden upon the company and its stockholders would be appreciably higher than under the previous system. "What is required in this country is incentive for higher efficiency, and this can be obtained by a general lowering of direct taxation, with higher net profits for companies and higher net income for individuals, whether they are employees or stockholders. The new system of taxation conflicts with these principles," said Sir Paul.



CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

ESTABLISHED 1859

Published weekly at
28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 6565

Dosage Problems

A DOSE of medicine is the end point of a range of pharmaceutical operations that begins at a source usually remote from the patient. Optimally each operation in the process should be carried out with maximum scientific control to ensure that every dose provides the intended (and identical) clinical effect. To achieve that result involves all aspects of pharmacy and medicine, and requires maximum co-operation between the disciplines.

With those considerations in mind the Pharmaceutical Society organised a symposium, held on March 24 (see p. 362) on the dosage of medicines. First problem to be solved was naturally that of defining a dose of a drug—a problem that confronts every general practitioner when prescribing for a patient. As was pointed out in the discussions, the official dose range for a drug is capable of varying over a range X to 5X, and the practitioner has to draw upon all the available evidence as well as his own chemical experience in making his decision. The abnormal patient causes trouble by reacting unusually and the problem arises how to predict the abnormal responses that do occur. Hitherto it has been the general practice to meet that occurrence, then to explain it. With the coming of the Dunlop Committee that sequence no longer obtains.

A paper on the effect of formulation focused attention on the way in which clinical efficacy of drugs was often influenced by the manner in which they are formulated and underlined the formulator's responsibility for ensuring optimum activity of his preparation.

The practical approach of another contributor, Mr. C. A. Johnson (British Pharmaceutical Commission), dealt with variations in the content of dosage forms. Mr. Johnson was principally concerned with variations that might occur in tablets. He reported that the Com-

mission had the problem before it; but that, so far, no results had given rise to alarm. On scientific grounds, therefore, any demand for more controls would need to demonstrate that it was both necessary and appropriate.

During the symposium speakers called for more basic information about doses in geriatric and paediatric patients. Their remarks made it abundantly evident that there remains a need for far more fundamental knowledge of how drugs work.

Many present at the symposium seemed ready to subscribe to the view postulated by Professor Wade "that the accuracy of dosage may not be as important as we should like to think." It may be some time before we know whether the clinical effect of drugs is related, as was suggested at the symposium, to the logarithm of a dose or whether its half life is nearer the true criterion. Therapy has advanced so spectacularly during the past decade that its achievements have engulfed all who are concerned with medicines, and the symposium performed a valuable service in giving a reminder that many of the answers to basic problems in pharmacy have still to be found.

Overseas Trade in Pharmaceuticals

VALUED at £5.42 millions, United Kingdom exports of medicinal and pharmaceutical products during February were at their highest level for three months. The total for division on 54 of the Overseas Trade Accounts (H.M. Stationery Office, 30s.) which includes surgical dressings as well as pharmaceutical products, was £5.93 millions. Bulk penicillin export sales reached £487,000, a record figure for any month since the present statistical "breakdown" was adopted. Other items are given in the table below, together with the value of a number of bulk pharmaceutical chemicals from another division.

Exports to France regained some of the momentum lost in recent months and, at £340,000, their value was a close second to Australia's £354,000. The only other market to take over £300,000-worth was Nigeria, with £310,000. Sales to the Irish Republic were worth £259,000; to the European Economic Community £982,000, and to six of the European Free Trade Association countries £644,000. The accounts attributed sales worth £12,000 to Rhodesia (about a third of the value shipped a year ago). Increased sales to the Republic of South Africa more than compensated for the loss.

Imports of pharmaceuticals, though still high, were at the lowest point since April 1965. About a quarter of the value due to antibiotics. The U.K. was a net importer of pharmaceutical products in the case of the United States but a net exporter to Western Germany.

EXPORTS	£'000		£'000		£'000
Vitamins, bulk	157	Organotherapeutic glands, etc.*		Sulphonamides, bulk	70
" products	62	" in bulk	25	" tablets	75
Antibiotics		" products	14	" other products	25
Penicillin, bulk	487	Sera and vaccines	150	Proprietary medicines	1,725
" injections	72	Aspirin, bulk	74	Unclassified medicines	787
" tablets, ointments, etc.	181	" products	77	IMPORTS	
other antibiotics in bulk	144	Antihistamines products	46	Vitamins	46
" products	443	Antipaludics products	69	Antibiotics	226
Alkaloids, bulk	63	Barbiturates, bulk	35	Alkaloids	64
" products	25	" products	21	Glycosides, glands, sera, vaccines	52
Hormones, bulk	324	Medicated confectionery	109	Proprietary and veterinary medicines	295
" products	242	Ointments, liniments*	81	All other	215
Glycosides	17	Surgical dressings	511	* Not elsewhere specified	

What Place for the Hospital Pharmacist?

IS THERE AN ASSURED FUTURE FOR HIM?

By J. FOGG (Group Chief Pharmacist, Clwyd and Deeside Hospital Management Committee)

I SHOULD have thought that the hospital pharmacist who made the "Constructive Criticism" set out in "Hospital Pharmacy Forum (C. & D., February 19, p. 180), would have had sufficient ability to perceive for himself the overstatement of his case, and to himself supply some of the answers. For his article shows a hard-headed, clear-thinking and astuteness that some of his colleagues on the Guild Council do not appear to have shown.

Set up and Knock Down

May I take the liberty of commenting, from the position of a not inconsiderable personal experience of hospital pharmacy and its politics, on the various points raised. First, your correspondent adopts the age-old trick (probably unconsciously) of erecting his own Aunt Sallies for the pure luxury of knocking them down. I don't think any hospital pharmacist is actually visualising or advocating the hospital pharmacist as a ward expert on clinical pharmacology or therapeutics, but it is true that the vast range and potency of modern drugs have created a situation with which the average ward houseman and nurse cannot cope. In that situation there is a legitimate call for the pharmacist to use to better advantage the skills he possesses. The medical and nursing curricula are overloaded already, so that it is not practicable for members of either of those professions to extend their range of responsibilities. On the other hand the pharmacist is being taught skills which he is not using. The answer seems obvious. Bring the pharmacist into the ward team, to everybody's advantage.

My second criticism of your correspondent is that he visualises the position of the various professions as static. A nurse is a nurse, and a doctor is a doctor, he says. But apparently that does not apply to pharmacists. Apparently neither nurses nor doctors will allow any other profession to "muscle-in," as he says, on their "preserves." Equally apparently a pharmacist is to accept dilution by technicians. What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, but I suggest again that his analysis presents an unreal situation.

The best thinkers in the Health Service stress over and over again that modern medicine can only achieve its best by team work. In fact it can only function at all by team work, and any group that refuses to accept that inevitable development must sooner or later lose out. Look over a hospital and see how the various specialities have developed to mutual advantage. The matron no longer supervises the kitchen or the cleaners, nurses no longer do laboratory tests on the ward, or prepare x-ray films (oh yes, they used to). Slowly system is coming in, and a team of technical and professional workers is developing, each with their own special and respected skills. A large number of non-medical personnel have had just as good a basic education as the doctor. Most of them come from similar social backgrounds. Those factors your correspondent ignores. His approach is the extremely interesting one of brazing a hard-headed 1966 analysis of the technical position on to a Victorian (or Edwardian) social position, producing a joint that won't hold. In that context his talk of the ward being the traditional preserve of the doctor and nurse and of the pharmacist who enters it being "an amateur among professionals" is (he must pardon me) absolute twaddle—and I suspect he knows it, too.

Your correspondent's unwillingness to recognise words such as movement, growth, development, change, displays his chief weakness. To refer to hospitals as "an environment which is organised to ensure that the supremacy of the doctor remains unchallenged" is both to mis-state the case and to refuse to accept the concept of change. If

what he says is true then that supremacy will have to be challenged. The position of the doctor as the person who takes final responsibility for the patient is in a different category. That is accepted. But to suggest that no one shall refuse to carry out a doctor's orders in a hospital when he believes them wrong is again unacceptable.

Your correspondent goes on to suggest that the hospital pharmacist should confine himself to becoming an efficient storekeeper "concerned with the distribution of prepacked goods" and to operating sterile-products and quality-control laboratories. Those three concepts are in fact the only ideas the Guild has come up with since nationalisation, and it thought of those too late. There is not, within the hospital service, any attempt to run an efficient supply and distribution service of pharmaceuticals. In the situation of responsibility for sterile products there is no national, regional or even, in most cases, group plan. It is ironical that the manufacturer whose representative on the Linstead committee put in a dissenting report recently sent out a circular stating virtually that the company had fallen down on the production of perfusion fluids and found itself able to supply only "registered regular customers," yet the hospital pharmaceutical service has steadfastly refused to consider any plan to manufacture perfusion solutions on any economical scale other than the back scullery level. The H.P.C.C.'s scheme for quality control will, in my opinion, never get off the ground, for the simple reason that the pharmacist in a hospital has neither the staff, the space, the apparatus or ability to indulge in quality control of any complexity or at any scale to be helpful. In any case medicines should not be released until they have passed appropriate quality batch tests (performed by independent Government analysts if necessary) and the only control within the pharmacist's purview should be the control of quality concerned with deterioration on storage.

What then remains as a career for pharmacists within the National Health Service? I visualise an efficient supply structure based on Ministry warehouses, with catalogues of permitted drugs under predetermined brands of standard drugs. Instruments and dressings would be dealt with similarly, and distribution would be direct from these depôts. All items would be in unit packs with catalogue numbers; and price transfers, etc., would be done at depôt level using computers. Clerical work at the district-hospital base would thus be minimised. Distribution to smaller units and departments within the Group would be done at Group level from the base hospital store. Much of that work would be done by technicians departmentalised. However, I now feel that, so far as administration of medicine is concerned, the present system whereby the nurse on the ward has a "stock" cupboard, from which she virtually does the dispensing, will sooner or later have to go.

Gradual Change

Many possibilities present themselves to take its place, and no doubt those changes will be gradual. Already the Ministry has directed (H.M. (55) 22) that ward stocks should be cut to the minimum, which would mean more dispensing to named patients with strict control of unused drugs. That will necessitate more doctors' prescriptions passing into the pharmacists' hands, and less stock orders from the nurses. That will in turn give the pharmacist more opportunity to check the prescription for pharmaceutical accuracy—correct description, route by which the drug is to be administered, dosage in metric, etc. That will lead the pharmacists acting as "editor" for all prescriptions. At that stage opportunity will present itself to suggest "alternatives" or "substitutes" from the Ministry's "stock" list

and standard information on such drugs can at that stage be presented to the prescriber. That system would necessitate a Group pharmaceutical library of technical information, which could well be offered to the general practitioners and retail pharmacists in the district. It could well lead in turn to all contractors getting supplies for N.H.S. from the Group warehouse, which could then be considered as a sub-depôt of the Ministry supply centre.

This sort of development seems a logical progression, which does not encroach on anyone's "preserves" yet, by utilising the pharmacist's skills, gives the hospital pharmacist a professional position and status within the structure. Administratively the pharmacist is a most useful individual in that he is intimately involved in management, since he controls a not inconsiderable expenditure, amounting to about 25 per cent. of the sum spent after wages have been taken out of the overall total. He is also intimately involved in the professional side, since he is responsible for the supply of drugs, dressings and instruments on a day-to-day basis for patients' direct use. That dual rôle gives him a remarkably balanced insight into the workings of the hospital and it is high time that that knowledge was utilised by appointing Group Pharmacists to sit *ex-officio* on their own Management Committees and as voting ordinary members on Management Committees other than the ones that employ them. Now that the personnel of H.M.C.'s and Regional Boards, etc., is being widened to include more representation from the participating professions as opposed to laymen, there is ample scope for the pharmacist to serve on those committees.

I have been goaded into trying to put these ideas to you by the analysis of your correspondent, which I considered brilliant but unduly pessimistic. In my opinion he drew the wrong conclusions from what is a very hard-headed analysis. I hope my counter-blast will lead to fruitful discussion.

NEW BOOKS

Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences

E. W. MARTIN (Editor in chief), *Mack Publishing Co.*
In Britain: *John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.*, Glen House,
Stag Place, London, S.W.1. 11½ × 8 in. Pp. 1,954. 212s.

Now in its eighty-first year and thirteenth edition, "Remington" has achieved an unequalled reputation as an all-in-one-volume treatise on pharmacy. There, perhaps, lies its greatest value, for though its pages may sometimes fail to satisfy the specialist in his search for a detail, the demands of the reader wishing to extend his knowledge of pharmacy, or to refresh his memory on a specific point, are usually met. The changing emphasis from art to science in the pharmacist's work is reflected in this new edition by a change in title from Remington's Practice of Pharmacy to Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences. The text is divided into nine parts, each with its own editor, and is comprised of 100 chapters, most having a separate author. In all, over 300 persons were involved in the production. New chapters added since the twelfth edition are on aerosols, biopharmaceutics, ethics, plastics, quantum theory, reaction kinetics and thermodynamics. Part I contains a brief history of pharmacy's development through the ages, reviews professional ethics, pharmaceutical literature and research, and looks at the rôle of the pharmacist in practice, industry and government, the last-named a rôle presumably greater in the United States than in Britain, as it warrants equal space with the other two. Part II, physical pharmacy, ranges from metrology, calculation and statistics to chromatography, biopharmaceutics and rheology. Between are covered pharmaceutical operations, such as comminution, solution, separation and sterilisation, whose foundations are based firmly on physical properties and theory. Other pharmaceutical manufacturing techniques fall into part III, and include formulation principles, ophthalmic solutions, parenterals, powders, tablets and prolonged-action pharmaceuticals. The section on pharmaceutical chemistry comprises both inorganic and organic, the latter including brief but useful summaries of the chemical properties of each class with a list of official compounds containing the functional group—ing described. Part V, the largest section, is on pharmaceu-

tical products, classified pharmacologically and extending into parasitocides, pesticides and diagnostic drugs. Each drug is presented in a monograph describing its preparation, properties, uses and dose. The section concludes with a chapter on "pharmaceutical necessities," an assortment of antioxidants and preservatives, colourings, flavourings, emulsifying and suspending agents, ointment bases, solvents, etc. Biological products—vaccines, toxins, allergens—are dealt with in part VI. Pharmacists who qualified more than just a few years ago will find part VII on radio-pharmacy both interesting and instructive. Following a short section on testing and analysis there is a wide-ranging section on professional practice, taking in pharmacy in the hospital, veterinary services, surgical supplies, first aid, dental services, forensic pharmacy and business and administration. The index to the volume is comprehensive—as is essential in a work of reference—and is claimed to contain nearly 20,000 entries.

Any Business Questions?

Tax losses are said to be of value. Please explain.

A COMPANY that carries on a trade but has incurred trading losses may have value for a purchaser by reason of that fact provided the trade is still continuing and that, if the company is acquired, the losses can be absorbed by the new business without the original trade ceasing, or without the new business introduced being technically a new trade for tax purposes. The matter is a difficult one and should be approached with caution. The value of the losses would probably not be more than about 15 per cent. of their amount today and may be less, depending upon the ultimate rate of corporation tax.

What is a "close" company?

BROADLY speaking a "close" company is one that is controlled by five or fewer participators (generally shareholders, but possibly loan creditors and others). A lineal ancestor or descendants, a brother or sister of a participant would be considered as the participant himself and would be considered as one participator. Furthermore, it is a company in which the public does not hold 35 per cent. or more of the shares.

I have heard that close companies are at a disadvantage for tax purposes. Why?

THERE is a limit on the amount that can be deducted as directors' remuneration viz. £4,000 for the first director with a further £3,000 for each of the second, third and fourth directors provided they work full time for the company. In addition the company may be treated as paying a dividend of up to 60 per cent. of its profits after deducting corporation tax and may have to pay income tax at 8s. 3d. in the pound on that sum.

Can a company have only one director, please?

AN exempt private company can have only one director provided the articles of association permit that, and provided also that a different person is the secretary of the company. In most cases, however, there are two or more directors, and that can be an advantage in case of the death of a director, when the existence of surviving members of the board may make it somewhat easier to appoint a successor. Moreover, where several people have capital in a company it is desirable to make it a requirement that there should be at least two directors able, who would act as a quorum at directors' meetings.

A PHARMACIST'S ANTHOLOGY HONOUR WHERE HONOUR IS DUE

From "The Life of Samuel Johnson," by James Boswell

CHEMISTRY was always an interesting pursuit with Dr. Johnson. Whilst he was in Wiltshire he attended some experiments that were made by a physician at Salisbury on the new kinds of air. In the course of the experiments frequent mention being made of Dr. Priestley, Dr. Johnson knit his brows, and in a stern manner enquired "Why do we hear so much of Dr. Priestley?" He was very properly answered "Sir, because we are indebted to him for these important discoveries." On this Dr. Johnson appeared well content; and replied "Well, well, I believe we are; and let every man have the honour he has merited."

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Symposium on Dosage of Medicines

(Continued from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, April 2, p. 328)

MR. DAVIS went on to say that the physical manipulation of the drug itself could introduce new possibilities. Many drugs were capable of forming complexes with a variety of substances such as proteins, sugars and many other macromolecules. The complex was often less active pharmacologically and needed to dissociate before the drug could be fully effective. The phenomenon could be used deliberately to retard drug absorption, thus reducing toxicity.

Rapid and certain biological availability could usually be ensured if the drug were given in simple solution or suspension by parenteral injection. A number of requirements had nevertheless to be considered to ensure drug efficiency in the formulations. For example, pH adjustments or the addition of buffers; an antioxidant or a preservative might be needed. Small quantities of surface-active agents such as sorbitan esters might be used to facilitate dispersion of drugs, or lecithin to stabilise suspensions. Surface actants could sometimes improve drug efficacy by improved wetting, solution or solubilisation.

Tablet Advantage

Tablets offered the advantage of convenience to the patient, accuracy of dose and good stability and they could be used to present drugs in a variety of ways. Uniformity of dose in each tablet was initially a matter for the formulator, who should ensure that the formula and process were such that uniformity could be reproduced repeatedly in production batches.

Once drug efficacy had been secured by good formulation it had to be reinforced by confirming that the preparation would retain its effectiveness throughout its intended shelf life.

The establishment of product specifications was a necessary conclusion, in order to ensure that subsequent production was uniform. It was necessary to describe fully each ingredient as well as the final product, and to lay down precise details of the manufacturing process. Only the formulator could indicate the characteristics that needed special attention over and above the chemical standards of the product in question.

MR. H. BURLINSON referred to the use of spray dried lactose as a base, to which might be added small doses of drugs and a disintegrant and lubricant. He pointed out that the particle size of a prepared base was unlikely to be the same as that of the medicaments and he sought comment on the possibility of some migration of the medicaments taking place during the compression process, whereby there might be a significant difference in the content of individual tablets. MR. DAVIS said there was no short compendium for formulation. Such circumstances as Mr. Burlinson mentioned could arise.

Every step must therefore be carefully approached and assessed.

A doctor in general practice referred to drugs being offered in capsules and tablets and asked if that was really necessary. MR. DAVIS said he did not know, but the general practitioner generally created the demand. Whereupon, PROFESSOR WADE said "he wouldn't expect" the general practitioner to know about dosage. "Why are they making the demand?" MR. DAVIS "I don't know."

When Mr. Davis was asked if it would be unwise for a hospital pharmacist to purchase a drug and formulate it, he told the questioner that he had no knowledge of a proprietary preparation issued by a recognised manufacturing house being unsatisfactory. MR. J. FOGG reported that some proprietary houses marketed the same drug yet they made different therapeutic claims for the preparations. MR. DAVIS reminded him that from now on the Dunlop committee would deal with such matters and he had every faith in that situation. He added "you must cross-question the representatives." DR. T. D. WHITTET referred to a case at the University College Hospital where eleven patients were standardised on one cortisone preparation. They were then transferred to a preparation that had been bought on contract and "later they went into an Addisonian crisis due to the problem of particle size." It was probably an example of the lack of appreciation of the essential pharmaceutical background. However, to say that all proprietary preparations were good was an extreme view. There were some other houses that could produce excellent preparations. MR. D. N. GORE asked how did one really control time-release products; there appeared to be such a variation in results? MR. DAVIS's comment was that it was a specialised field "It is not a place where people should trip in lightly."

Single Dosage Forms

MR. C. A. JOHNSON (British Pharmacopoeia Commission) then presented a paper on "Variation of Content in Single Dosage Forms." The paper pointed out that, with injection solutions, the two principal possibilities of error were (a) that a batch of solution had been incorrectly prepared and (b) that the amount of solution actually injected would itself be in error. Where the injection was in the form of a solid to be dissolved before use, additional possibilities of error existed. The solid was sometimes a weighed portion of the active ingredient, but frequently it was a mixture, with other solids such as buffering or solubilising agents also present. Usually, however, the proportion of active substance was high, so that errors due to inadequate mixing were not likely to be excessive. The quantity of substance in the container would obviously vary to some extent,

but adequate quality control would usually ensure that such variation was kept within acceptable limits. Practical errors due to the precision of the syringe and the care with which it was used were doubled, since a measured volume of water for injection must first be introduced and, after the contents of the ampoule had been dissolved, withdrawn again. Both hard and soft capsules were now capable of being filled with considerable precision. Control of weight of contents was straightforward, though often tedious.

Variation in Tablets

In compressed tablets possibilities of variation arose from: (a) the mixing of dry ingredients; (b) granulation; (c) inadequate dispersion of the lubricant; (d) segregation during compression; (e) variation in compression weight; (f) mechanical damage to the finished tablets, and (g) use of the "half-tablet." It would appear that, of single-dosage forms, the compressed tablet was the most vulnerable to variation.

During the past few months a study had been made of figures obtained in many laboratories on a wide range of tablets, including such low-dosage products as prednisolone, dexamethasone, betamethasone, thyroxine sodium, ethinyloestradiol and ergometrine maleate. With a single exception it seemed that limits of 90 to 110 per cent, of the mean value were quite possible. The exception posed an interesting problem. Twenty-five tablets of prednisolone (nominally 1 mgm. per tablet) had been examined, and twenty-four of them had given results indicating contents (as determined by the direct spectrophotometric assay used) of between 0.98 mgm. and 1.17 mgm. with a mean value of 1.05 mgm. A single tablet gave a result of 1.41 mgm. Was that single erratic result due to variation in the batch of tablets, or was it due to an error in the assay? The latter explanation seemed probable, but no one would ever know, for the only piece of evidence that could settle the question had been destroyed during the assay.

Much had been heard recently of the wide variations in dosage that might occur in tablets having a low content of active ingredient. It could not be denied that great variation might be possible where a fraction of a milligramme of active ingredient was contained in a tablet weighing about 100 mgm. If mixing were inadequate it could be supposed that one tablet might contain only a quarter of what was required, whilst the next might contain a double dose. Evidence that such variation occurred in practice, however, did not seem to exist. Standardisation and control had to be designed for the protection of the patient and, to a lesser extent, to ensure sound manufacturing practice. Before mandatory controls were imposed, especially when

their application would have far-reaching consequences, there should be demonstrable scientific evidence that they were necessary.

DR. A. R. ROGERS (Brighton School of Pharmacy) recommended that a general notice should be included in the Pharmacopœia drawing attention to the fact that tablets showing a wide variation in content of active principle were not of pharmacopœial quality. He felt that the Commission should encourage manufacturers to investigate the question of the possible non-uniform composition of tablets and pass their information confidentially to the Commission. DR. ROGERS also pointed out that there might well be a gain in accuracy when applying assay methods to single tablets. Suitable spectrophotometer cells were available, as were 5- and 10-mil burettes.

MR. JOHNSON said the Commission had received considerable help from some manufacturers and others were being encouraged to contribute. DR. TH. LANGAUER, wanted to know if there was any evidence to indicate the percentage of cases of toxicity due to dosage variation as the result of bad formulation. MR. JOHNSON did not think that such knowledge was available; "most comments were rather vague." In practice, variations in drug, content were unlikely to be so critical.

The Statistical Approach

DR. CRAMPTON was of the opinion that there could be a danger in the larger statistical approach to drug dosage. The dosage range when prescribing for a specific patient might be smaller. MR. JOHNSON suggested that general practitioners usually prescribed dosages "on their knowledge of the past." They could not know of the variations within non-uniform batches. Another questioner asked for comments on the various ways of stating dosage. Sometimes a salt was mentioned and at other times the pharmacologically active drug was used. MR. JOHNSON pointed out that by the time a drug was included in the Pharmacopœia it "had often been popularised, and terminology had become common." The Pharmacopœia Commission would prefer dosage to be worked out in terms of active base but it was not a simple problem; salts might vary in activity because of physical characteristics.

The next paper, "Variation in Dosage due to Measurement of Single Doses" was presented by Mr. G. Smith (Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain). It was a review of factors affecting variation in dose measurement of liquid medicines and bulk powders, and of means by which that variation could be reduced. Mr. Smith began by referring to the variation in the capacity of spoons and the personal variations in measuring doses of liquid medicines and powders. It was often mistakenly assumed that the graduation marks on tumbler-shaped medicine glasses were accurate.

In an attempt to reduce the variation in measuring doses of liquids, using a medicine glass, the effects of applying a thin silicone coating to the glass had been investigated, its object being to

alter the shape and reduce the depth of the meniscus so as to enable a lay person to measure a dose more accurately. In the test a medicine glass with clearly marked, even graduations had been used. The mean of measurements carried out after silicone treatment had been significantly nearer the true value than the mean of measurements carried out before silicone treatment, indicating that alteration in the shape and reduction in the size of the meniscus did enable a lay person to measure a dose more accurately.

Medicine Measures

Conical medicine measures made of acrilonitrile, to a design based upon that of Kingsford, had been examined. Twenty-five persons had been asked to measure 5, 10, and 20 mils of various medicines using the same plastic measure. The accuracy of measuring doses had been much better than by the use of spoons or conventional medicine glasses. The results of the experimental work carried out on the measurement of single doses of liquid medicines and bulk powders reflected the difficulties encountered in seeking to improve the accuracy and precision of dose measurement in practice. The use of domestic spoons for measuring medicines was to be discouraged, but the practice would continue until suitable standard spoons and measures became readily available. The change from the Imperial to the metric system afforded a greater opportunity of avoiding the use of the terms "teaspoonful," "dessertspoonful" and "tablespoonful" in labelling medicines. It was probable that plastics sachets, each containing a single dose of a liquid medicine, would be available in the future, though many packaging problems remained to be surmounted.

MR. SMITH agreed with DR. SENIOR that little had been said about the shape of dosage spoons. Some tended to be too deep for easy administration to children. However, Mr. Smith felt that the new British Standard had overcome that problem. DR. G. F. DEVEY asked if Mr. Smith's investigations had been extended to hypodermic syringes especially the disposable variety and he was told that no work had yet been done but it would be a good idea for the future. PROFESSOR WADE suggested investigations should also include insulin syringes, where he had found the unit system difficult for patients to appreciate. MR. A. G. ALLNUTT asked if a 2.5 mil measure would be a possibility and was told that initially it was felt that two sizes might introduce dangers, nevertheless pharmacists in children's hospitals had expressed a need for half doses for children. He would prefer dilution or mixtures. To the question "If we are going to provide standard measures, how are we going to get patients to use them?" MR. SMITH said he hoped that there would be some means of issuing a British Standards spoon through the National Health Service. MISS C. E. MOZLEY-STARK referred to the forthcoming change-over to 10-mil dosage and suggested that the profession should now encourage the patient to adopt a more critical approach to dosages. The Departments of

Health would be putting out an explanatory card explaining the metric dosage for patients.

A paper by MR. A. G. ALLNUTT (Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, London) dealt with "Dosage in Relation to Dispensing Medicine for Children." The paper stated that checking the prescribed dose to ensure that it was safe was the greatest difficulty the pharmacist faced in dispensing for children. Information was frequently available only on the adult dose, and the prescribed dose had therefore to be checked both by calculation and by considering published pharmacological and clinical information. When that had been done the drug must be made available in a form that allowed the dose to be accurately measured. In most cases pharmaceutical manufacturers produced a dose form of the drug that permitted accurate measurement of children's doses, but in some instances it was necessary to dilute liquid medicines so as to provide a weaker preparation for administration to children. The resultant changes in formula could affect the stability of the preparation. It was suggested that details of the dosage of drugs for children could be improved if account were taken of the points that dosage should be based on body weight rather than age, and calculated where possible by the percentage method of Catzel (1963) using the lower adult dose; that when the dose was based on body weight a maximum dose or weight should be given to prevent more than the adult dose being prescribed; that the terms "infant" and "young child" should be dropped, as they could be misleading when not related to age; that where a range of doses was given for an age group the lower dose should be that suitable for the younger child and the higher dose for the older child; that the age of the youngest child to which the drug could safely be administered should be given; and that doses should not be stated as a fraction of the adult dose but calculated. If the dosage could not be found from sources of information, it was calculated from the adult dose. Many rules had been devised to find the percentage of the adult dose corresponding to that found by experience in treating children. The calculation might be based on age, weight or surface area.

Dosages for Children

From the following table by Catzel the dosage based on surface area could be estimated from the adult doses and the child's age or (preferably) weight.

	10 kilos (22 lb.)	15 kilos (33 lb.)	23 kilos (50 lb.)	40 kilos (88 lb.)
Approximate age in years	(1)	(3)	(7)	(12)
Percentage of adult dose	25	33	50	75

If the average weight for the age was not known, it could be looked up in tables or the approximate weight could be calculated according to the following equations.

Weight in lb. = $5 \times (\text{age} + 3)$

Weight in kilos = (twice the age) + 8.

(To be concluded)

BRANCH EVENTS

SUNDERLAND

A Medical Revolution

CHANGES in medical treatment over the past thirty years were described in a lecture on "The Revolution in Medicine" given at a recent meeting of the Sunderland Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society by PROFESSOR H. MILLER (dean of the school of medicine, University of Newcastle upon Tyne). Professor Miller outlined the "vast changes" that had been brought about by the conquest of bacterial disease with the help of chemotherapeutic agents, and showed that the next challenge was the conquest of virus disease. Discussing the antidepressive drugs, especially imipramine, he explained the difference in outlook of a depressed patient treated with drugs today with that of the mental-hospital patient of years ago, and looked forward to better drug treatment of schizophrenics. He mentioned techniques such as organ transplantation and the use of spare parts in the human body, stressing the need for highly specialised doctors with more adequate basic training. He put in question the present value and work of the present-day general practitioner suggesting that, while his work might be different in the future, he would probably be the first person to be consulted in illness. There would be always value, he declared, in the doctor-patient relationship. Professor Miller concluded by saying that medical schools must reshape their methods of training. A vote of thanks was proposed by DR. D. R. BRAGG.

WEMBLEY

A Look at the Future

"THERE are now signs that professional pharmacy is on the way." Expressing that opinion to a recent meeting of the Wembley Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society MR. J. P. KERR (a member of Council) said that the National Pharmaceutical Union and the Society were more in harmony on that question than ever before. Mr. Kerr, who was speaking on "Pharmacy Tomorrow," said that coming legislation would have a profound effect on the general practice of pharmacy. The relations be-

tween the Society, the pharmacist and the public would be more clearly established and people would be given a healthier respect for medicines and a greater awareness of the dangers associated with their abuse. The Albert Hall meeting had been significant of the changes taking place, but the evolution from commercialism to professionalism could not take place overnight; it must be gradual. Mr. Kerr said that redistribution of pharmacies, with the co-operation of local authorities where necessary, was desirable in the interests both of pharmacy and the public. Pharmacists could not deny to the rural population a pharmaceutical service which might, however, need help in order to make the service economical. There the Government had a responsibility. Where appropriate, group pharmacies should be set up throughout the country for the emergency services.

WEST METROPOLITAN

75th Anniversary Dinner

To mark the seventy-fifth anniversary of its foundation the Western Pharmacists' Association went to special effort to make its annual dinner and dance a memorable occasion. The president (Mrs. A. J. P. Turner) was wearing for the first time the Association's newly acquired presidential badge of office, and the menu included both an illustration of the new badge and notes of landmarks and outstanding personalities of the Association during its three-quarters of a century. A nice touch, since the function took place on St. Patrick's day and the president was Northern-Ireland born, was that the menu was printed in emerald green. Proposing "The Pharmaceutical Society," MR. A. A. KENNETT (vice-president) said that, if wars had not interrupted the sequence, the Society might well be for the seventy-fifth time the subject of such a toast. Yet habit it was not. It was always a good thing when members honoured their Society and the occasion was specially happy when the president was present as guest. At the previous such function Mrs. Turner had outlined the duties

of members. There was a reciprocal duty of the Society to its members. The Council's only contact with members was through branches, and there should be more frequent contacts. He hoped the Council would not lose the "common touch," since neither side could function without the other. Responding to the toast, the Society's president (MR. J. C. BLOOMFIELD) said some revision of the Branch system was in progress, but nothing should be done to disrupt the intimacy the present system promoted among local members. It was the wish of all to improve communications but he hoped nothing would be done in haste. The Council had been much concerned with proposed new legislation, and it was expected that the Government would shortly be issuing a memorandum on the subject, since opportunities for further representations would be much more difficult once the Bill was before Parliament. One thing the new legislation should ensure was quality control at every stage in the preparation of medicinal products, and restriction of their distribution to qualified persons. A fight was still likely in the House of Commons and branches would be asked to assist in securing the passage of the Bill. The question of some control of the opening of pharmacies should also be looked at, since it was illogical to spend so much on training students and then deny them an opportunity of practising their profession as it should be practised. In a toast to "The Western Pharmacists' Association," PROFESSOR J. M. ROWSON said it could boast a distinguished list of "firsts." It had been the first to have a woman as president, first to provide a woman president of the Society (the late Mrs. J. K. Irvine) and the first branch under the Branch system set up by the Society in 1922. MRS. A. J. P. TURNER, responding as Association president, mentioned that the diners included two heads of schools of pharmacy, the secretaries of the National Pharmaceutical Union and Proprietary Articles Trade Association, pharmacists in manufacturing and wholesale and representatives of the younger generation in a strong contingent of students from Chelsea. She thanked her committee and officers (not least the social secretary) for the "hours of work and time" they had put in to make the event a success. Dancing and a cabaret followed.

STOCKPORT

Building Up a Business

IN an address entitled "Opportunities for the Small Man to become Big Business" MR. K. JENKINS (a member of Council) described to the Stockport Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society recently how he, as a young pharmacist without capital, had sought and found a suitable village, rented an empty shop and started his own pharmacy with a £259 loan. He stressed the importance of using one's qualification to the utmost, both by giving guidance on all matters affecting medicines and by making and selling one's own specialities. In rural and semi-rural areas he said it was important to be able to offer a delivery service.



AT BIRMINGHAM BRANCH BANQUET: Group photographed at recent annual banquet and ball of the Birmingham Pharmaceutical Association and Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society. In the group are Mrs. J. C. Bloomfield, Sir Arthur Thomson, M.C., Mrs. C. McArdle, Mr. J. C. Bloomfield (president of the Society) and Mr. C. McArdle (secretary, Birmingham Branch).

75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WESTERN

BRANCH
DINNER AND DANCE
HELD ON

Drawn by ^{son} HUT of C&D



17th
MARCH
1966

PROFESSOR
J.M. ROWSON
HEAD OF
SCHOOL OF
PHARMACY
BRADFORD

THE PRESIDENT
THANKED
HIS AND HIS
ROWSON
FOR
WINNING
THE
LONG
JOURNEY

ALLEN
ALDINGTON
VICE
PRESIDENT
OF THE
PHARMACEUTICAL
SOCIETY

DR. T.D.
NAITTE
DEPUTY
CHIEF
PHARMACIST
MINISTRY
OF
HEALTH

TIM
ASTILL
CHAIRMAN
CHELSEA
PHARMACY
ASSOCIATION

PROFESSOR
A.H. BECKETT
HEAD, SCHOOL
OF PHARMACY

CHELSEA

PRESIDENT
OF THE
WESTERN
MRS. AGNES
J.P. TURNER

SIR IVEN
J. TURNER
SOCIAL
SECRETARY

J.C.
BLOOMFIELD J.P.
PRESIDENT
OF THE
PHARMACEUTICAL
SOCIETY OF
G.T. BRITAIN

A.A.
KENNETT
VICE-PRESIDENT
OF THE BRANCH

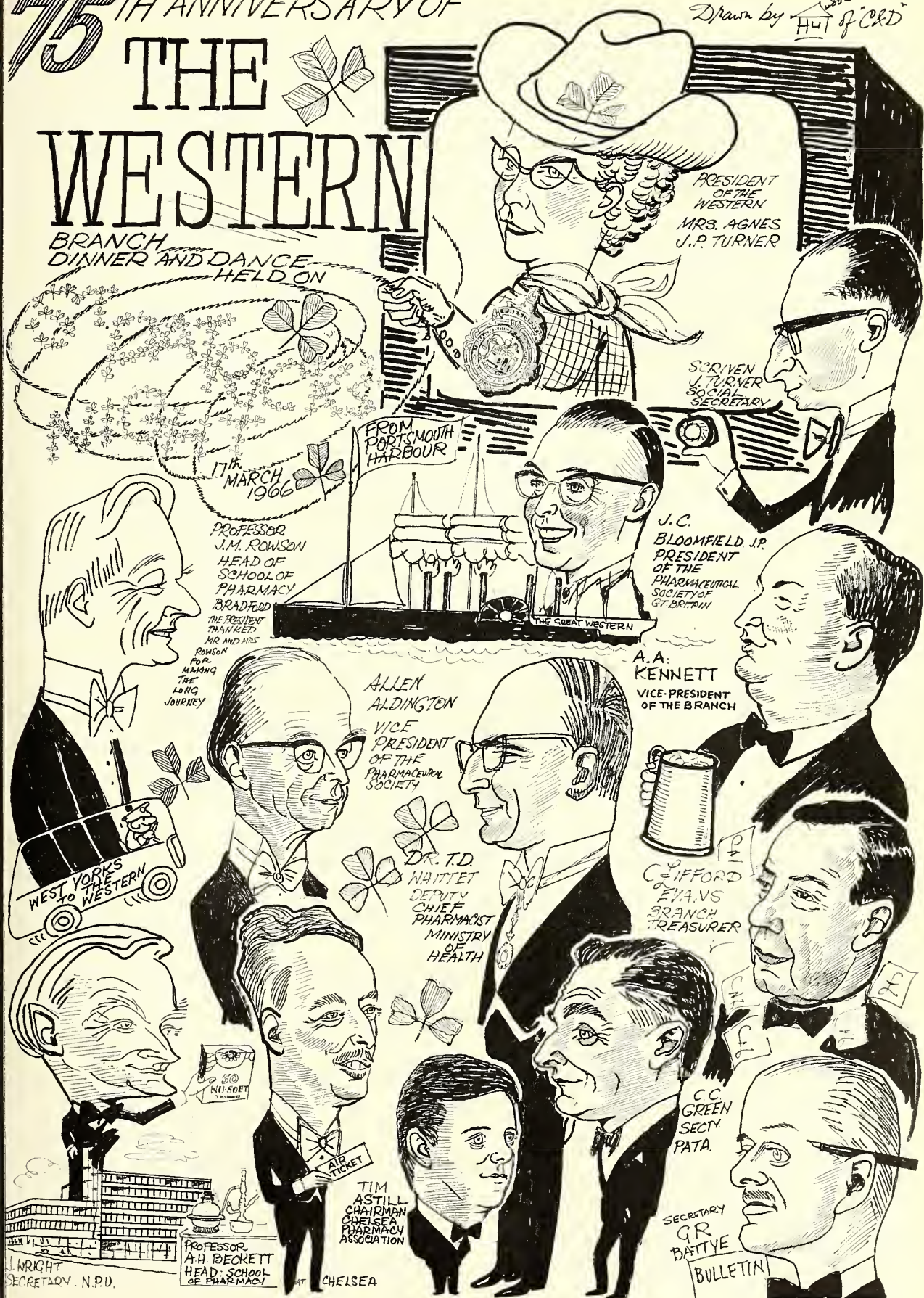
CLIFFORD
EVANS
BRANCH
TREASURER

C.C.
GREEN
SECTY.
PATA.

SECRETARY
G.R.
BATTYE

BULLETIN

J. WRIGHT
SECRETARY, N.P.U.



TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, APRIL 5: There was little price movement among CRUDE DRUGS during the week. The number of items which are either in short supply or unobtainable, continues to grow.

Dearer because of scarcities at origin were STROPHANTHUS *Kombé* (up 2s. lb.) and Costa Rican IPECACUANHA (up one shilling). Chinese MENTHOL was dearer by sixpence per lb. for shipment but in-bond material was unchanged. White Sarawak PEPPER was also dearer but where other SPICES were changed the rates were easier. They included TURMERIC for shipment (down 5s. cwt.) and Jamaican GINGER (down 10s.) Moroccan CORIANDER, CUMIN and FENUGREEK SEEDS were reported to have been cleared at origin.

The market for ESSENTIAL OILS was quiet and prices were scarcely tested. Chinese PEPPERMINT was threepence per lb. dearer but LEMONGRASS was one shilling per kilo down for spot and forward. PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS were unchanged on the week.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

Prices below may be subject to temporary import surcharge.

ACETANILIDE. — Crystals, one-cwt. lots, 3s. 6d. per lb.; 5-cwt., 3s. 5d.

ATROPINE. — Per oz. for 16-oz. lots; ALKALOID and METHONITRATE, 39s.; METHYLBROMIDE, 38s. 6d.; SULPHATE, 34s.

BENZYL BENZOATE. — B.P. in 1-ton lots, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 9d. per lb. as to container.

CALCIUM CARBONATE. — B.P. light precipitated powder, 1-ton lots, £37 10s. per ton in free bags, ex works.

CALCIUM CHLORIDE. — Fused, 3s. 11d. per kilo. In 12½-kilo tin for 100-kilos.

CALCIUM GLUCONATE. — 1-4 cwt., 4s. 3d. lb.; 1-ton, 4s.

CARMINE. — One-cwt. lots are quoted at 180s. per lb.

CHARCOAL. — Medicinal activated, B.P.C. in 1-cwt. lots, £22 10s. per cwt.

CHLORAL HYDRATE. — One-cwt. lots quoted at 4s. 3d. per lb.

CHLOROCRESOL. — Pharmaceutical quality, 7s. 7d. per lb. (1-cwt. lots).

CHLOROFORM. — 35-litre lots in winchesters, B.P., 11s. 5½d. per litre; in drums, 10s. 7d.; 175-litre lots, 11s. and 10s. 1½d.

CHLOROPHYLL. — Water-soluble, 100 per cent. (medicinal grade), 250s. per lb.; oil soluble, 25s. per lb.

CHLOROXYLENOL. — B.P.C., 5s. 3d. per lb. for 5-cwt. lots; 5s. 1d. per lb. for 1-ton lots.

CHLORPHENESIN. — 50-kilo lots are 72s. 6d. per kilo.

CINCHOCAINE. — HYDROCHLORIDE, B.P., is 850s. per kilo.

CREOSOTE. — B.P.C., 1959, ex beechwood, 100 kilos, 16s. 6d. per kilo; 500 kilos, 16s.

CRESOL. — B.P. quality, 7s. 9d. per gall. in 5-gall. lots.

DICOPHANE. (DDT.) — One-ton lots, 70-74 per cent., 2s. 3d. per lb.

DIOENESTROL. — B.P. is 1s. 3d. per gm. for 5-kilo lots.

DITHRANOL. — B.P. offered at 6s. 9d. per oz. for 7-lb. lots.

DOMIPHEN BROMIDE. — B.P.C. grade, 32s. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots.

EMETINE. — One-kilo lots HYDROCHLORIDE, 11,431s. per kilo.

ETHER. — Per lb. in winchesters; B.P. TECHNICAL, B.S.S., 5-cwt., 2s. 9d.; (4s. 4d. per litre). In drums the price is 2s. 1d. per lb. ANÆSTHETIC, B.P., 6-cwt., 3s. 11½d.; 10-cwt., 3s. 7½d.

GLUCOSE. — MONOHYDRATE, B.P., powder 72s. 6d. per cwt., delivered in 1-ton lots; ANHYDROUS, 134s. LIQUID, 43° Baumé, 54s. to 56s. per cwt. for 5-drum lots according to district.

PARAFFINS. — Prices to wholesale distributors per gall. — Liquid: HEAVY, B.P., in drums, 8s. 8½d. to 8s. 9½d. as to quantity: over 500 gall. in bulk, 8s. 1½d. LIGHT, B.P. drums, 7s. 1½d. to 7s. 8½d.; bulk, 7s. 0½d. Technical white: LIGHT, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 7d. and 6s. 3d. in bulk; MEDIUM, 7s. 7d. to 7s. 8d., bulk, 7s. 4½d. Drums charged and returnable. Soft: Best grades WHITE medium consistency, £116 15s. per ton and soft consistency, £113 7s. 6d.; YELLOW, £94 10s. Other B.P. grades at £95, £100 10s., £106 per ton for white and at £74 17s. 6d. for yellow. All in non-returnable drums delivered.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN. — One-cwt. 9s. per lb.

PHYSOSTIGMINE. — Per oz. for 4-oz. lots; ALKALOID, 524s.; SALICYLATE, 354s.; SULPHATE, 453s.

PIPERAZINE. — Less than 50 kilos are: ADIPATE, 10s. 3d. per kilo; CITRATE, 18s. 6d.; HEXAHYDRATE, 13s. 3d.; PHOSPHATE, 20s. 6d.; TARTRATE, 19s. 6d.

POTASH SULPHURATED. — Lump, B.P.C. 1959, 6s. 11d. per kilo in 50-kilo drums.

POTASSIUM ACETATE. — (Per lb.) 1-cwt. lots, 3s.; 5-cwt., 2s. 8d.; 10-cwt., 2s. 6d. POTASSIUM BICARBONATE. — B.P. powder, 110s. per cwt. 1-4-cwt. lots and 105s. per cwt. for 5-cwt. and over.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE. — 50-kilo kegs, 5s. 1d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE. — 50-kilo cases, 5s. 6d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE. — Pure 50-kilo sacks, 3s. 4d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE. — Pellets, B.P., 9s. 2d. per kilo; sticks, 15s. 5d.; technical flake, 4s. All 50-kilo lots.

POTASSIUM 8-HYDROXYQUINOLINE SULPHATE. — 1-kilo is 55s. per kilo.

POTASSIUM METABISULPHITE. — Crystals, 50-kilo kegs, 3s. 4d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM NITRATE. — Pure in 50-kilo sacks, 2s. 1d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE. — B.P. in 1-cwt. lots, 2s. 0½d. per lb. Technical 218s. 6d. per cwt.; 1-ton lots, quoted at 207s. per cwt.

POTASSIUM PHOSPHATE. — B.P.C. 1949, 50-kilo kegs of POWDER, 8s. 3d. per kilo, GRANULAR, 8s. 9d.

POTASSIUM QUADROXALATE. — 1-cwt., 3s. 6d. per lb.

POTASSIUM SULPHATE. — B.P.C. '49, 1s. 2d. per lb.

POTASSIUM THIOCYANATE. — 50-kilo lots, 11s. 6d. per kilo in kegs.

PREDNISOLONE. — ALCOHOL and ACETATE from 7s. per gm.

PREDNISONE. — One-kilo lots, ALCOHOL and ACETATE, 6s. 6d. per gm.

PROGESTERONE. — Price is 1s. 3d. per gm. for 1-kilo lots.

QUINIDINE. — SULPHATE nominally 3,862s. 7d. per 100-oz. for 500-oz. lots upwards.

QUININE. — British material in 1,000-oz. lots per oz.: SULPHATE, B.P., 1963, 18s. 1d.; BISULPHITE, 18s.; DIHYDROCHLORIDE, 21s. 10d.; HYDROCHLORIDE, 21s. 7d. ALKALOID, 22s. 10d. and HYDROBROMIDE, 19s. 10d. All nominal.

SACCHARIN. — B.P. powder, 1lb. and over, 15s. 6d. per lb.; SODIUM SALT, B.P., 14s.

SAL PRUNELLA. — Balls, 3s. 9d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots.

SODIUM ACETATE. — B.P.C. 1949, 50-kilos, 4s. 0½d. per kilo.

SODIUM BENZOATE. — One-ton lots, 2s. 7½d. per lb.; 1-cwt., 2s. 9½d.

SODIUM BICARBONATE. — B.P., 1-cwt. bags £19 3s. per ton for 8-ton lots.

SODIUM BROMATE. — 50 kilo lots, 12s. per kilo, 1,000 kilos, 9s. 6d. per kilo.

SODIUM CARBONATE. — (Per cwt.), B.P.C. exsiccated, 1-cwt., 90s.; 5-cwt., 85s.; 1-ton, 80s.

SODIUM CHLORIDE. — Vacuum dried, 172s. 9d. per ton in paper sacks for 6-ton lots, delivered London.

SODIUM CYCLAMATE. — Fifty-kilo lots offered at 9s. 2d. per kilo; 250 kilos, 9s. 1d. in free packages, delivered.

SODIUM FLUORIDE. — B.P.C., 1934, 50-kilo kegs, 8s. 7d. per kilo.

SODIUM HYDROXIDE. — FLAKE, £36 15s. per ton in 8-ton lots, STICKS, B.P. 1958, 50-kilos, 11s. 4d. per kilo in 5-kilo tin; PELLETS, 5s. kilo for 250-kilo lots.

SODIUM METABISULPHITE. — B.P. grade £47 17s. 6d. per ton. Commercial grade less 10s. per ton.

SODIUM NITRATE. — B.P. 50-kilo kegs, 5s. 8d. per kilo.

SODIUM PANTOTHENATE. — Per kilo, 195s. for 1 to 9 kilo lots.

SODIUM PERBORATE. — (Per ton). TETRAHYDRATE (minimum 10 per cent. available oxygen), £142 5s. in 1-cwt. kegs; £134 15s. in 1-cwt. bags; PERBORATE MONOHYDRATE (minimum 15 per cent. available oxygen) is £309 15s.

SODIUM PERCARBONATE. — (Per ton). £173 15s. in kegs (bags £7 10s. per ton lower) for minimum 12½ per cent. available oxygen.

SODIUM PHOSPHATE. — B.P. crystals 4s. 11d. per kilo; POWDER, 6s. 1d.

SODIUM SALICYLATE. — One-ton lots in bulk, 3s. 11d. per lb.; 5-cwt., 4s.; 1-cwt., 4s. 2d.

SODIUM SULPHATE. — B.P. from £15 per ton as to crystal, B.P. exsiccated about £66 per ton.

SODIUM SULPHITE. — Four-ton lots: photo. quality, £28 per ton in bags.

SODIUM THIOSULPHATE. — Photographic crystals in paper-lined bags, £25 per ton in 4-ton lots.

STRYCHNINE. — 100-oz. lots; ALKALOID, 9s. per oz. SULPHATE and HYDROCHLORIDE, 8s.

SULPHUR. — (Per ton). SUBLIMED FLOWERS, B.P., £60; TECHNICAL, £57 10s.; GROUND, £21 to £26; PRECIPITATED, B.P., £120; ROLL, £28 to £30. All ex store.

THEOBROMINE. — ALKALOID from 31s. to 36s. 6d. per kilo as to quantity; — CALCIUM SALICYLATE from 34s. 6d. to 39s. 6d. per kilo; and SODIUM SALICYLATE, 31s. 6d. to 36s. 6d.

THEOPHYLLINE. — 12½-kilo lots; ALKALOID ANHYDROUS, 32s. 3d. per kilo and B.P., 33s. 3d.; AMINOPHYLLINE, 29s. per kilo, 12½ kilos, 31s. per kilo.

THYMOL. — One-cwt. lots are 11s. 3d. per lb.

Crude Drugs

ACONITE. — Spot, Spanish *napellus*, 2s. 4d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 3d., c.i.f.

ALOE. — (Per cwt.). Cape primes, spot, 255s.; shipment, 250s., c.i.f. and Curaçao, 265s. spot; shipment, 260s., c.i.f.

ANISE. — Chinese STAR, 150s. per cwt. spot, duty paid; f.a.q. for shipment, 120s., c.i.f.

BELLADONNA. — LEAVES, 6s. per lb., spot; shipment, 5s. 6d., c.i.f. ROOT, 1s. 8d. per lb., spot; shipment, 1s. 7d., c.i.f.

BUCHU. — Spot, 5s. 9d. per lb. nominal; shipment, 5s. 3d., c.i.f.

BENZOIN. — Sumatra block, spot from £20 to £40 per cwt. as to quality.

CAMPOR. — B.P. powder for shipment, 5s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f.; spot, 6s. 3d., duty paid.

CARDAMOMS. — (Per lb.). Alleppy greens, spot, nominal. Shipment, 37s. 6d., c.i.f. Ceylon greens, 33s., c.i.f., and 35s., spot. Prime seed, none available spot or shipment.

CASCARA. — Spot, 225s. per cwt.; shipment, 216s., c.i.f.

CASSIA. — *Lignea*, whole for shipment, 230s. cwt., c.i.f.

CHERRY BARK. — Thin natural, 2s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 4d., c.i.f.

CHILLIES. — Zanzibar, spot 460s. per cwt. Mombasa, 510s., spot.

COCHINEAL. — (Per lb.). Canary Isle silver-grey, 17s.; forward, 16s. 3d. landed; black-brilliant, 18s. 6d.; forward, 19s. 3d. landed, Peruvian silver-grey, 13s. 3d.

COCILANA. — Bark, 3s. 6d. per lb. nominal. No shipment offers.

COLOCYNT PULP. — Spot offered at 4s. 3d. per lb., shipment, 4s., c.i.f.

DIGITALIS. — *Purpurea* leaves, 2s. 6d. per lb.

ELEMI. — Spot, 1s. 7d. per lb.; shipment, 1s. 5d., c.i.f.

GENTIAN. — Root, 185s. per cwt. spot; shipment, 180s., c.i.f.

GINGER. — (Per cwt.). Nigerian split, 95s. spot; 85s., c.i.f. for shipment; peeled, 210s. spot and 185s., c.i.f. African, spot, 240s., shipment, 220s., c.i.f. Jamaican No. 3 spot, 335s., shipment, 280s., c.i.f.; Cochinchina, spot, 265s.; shipment, 257s. 6d., c.i.f.

GUM ACACIA. — Kordofan cleaned sorts, 162s. 6d. per cwt., spot; shipment, 154s., c.i.f.

HONEY. — (Per cwt.). Argentine light amber, spot, 115s. to 120s.; and medium amber, 105s. to 110s.; Argentine, 117s. to 122s. 6d.; Canadian, 175s. to 180s.; Mexican spot, 110s. to 115s.

IPECACUANHA. — Matto Grosso for shipment, 54s. per lb., c.i.f. and spot, 55s. Costa Rican, 78s. nominal, spot; shipment, 76s., c.i.f. Colombian, spot, 56s. nominal; shipment not offering.

JALAP. — Mexican whole bulbs, 4s. 6d. per lb. on spot; shipment, 4s. 3d., c.i.f. Brazilian, 1s. 10d. per lb. spot.

KARAYA. — No. 1 f.a.q. gum, spot, 415s.; No. 2, 300s. per cwt.

KOLA NUTS. — West African halves are nominally 8d. per lb. on the spot. Good quality replacements scarce.

LANOLIN. — ANHYDROUS, B.P. is from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d. per lb. in 1-ton lots delivered free drums. Commercial grades from 1s. 9½d.

LEMON PEEL. — Spot, 1s. 9d. per lb.; partially extracted, 1s.

LIME FLOWERS. — Spot short at 2s. 2d. per lb.

LIQUORICE. — Natural root: Russian, 67s. 6d. per cwt.; Anatolian, 57s. 6d.; Anatolian decorticated, 170s. Block juice: Anatolian, 210s. to 220s. per cwt.; Italian stick from 395s. to 460s. per cwt.

LOBELIA. — Dutch on the spot, 4s. 9d. per lb.; shipment, 4s. 6d., c.i.f. American, 13s. per lb. spot.

LYCOPodium. — Indian triple-sifted, 8s. 6d. per lb., spot.

MACE. — Whole No. 1, 15s. per lb., f.o.b. for forward delivery.

MENTHOL. — (Per lb.). Chinese for shipment, 29s. 3d., c.i.f.; spot, 30s. in bond; Brazilian for shipment, 34s., c.i.f.; spot, 31s., in bond.

MERCURY. — Spot £160 per flask of 76-lb. ex warehouse.

NUTMEGS. — (Per lb.). West Indian, spot, 80s. 13s. nominal; defectives afloat, 8s. 2d., c.i.f.; sound unassorted, 10s. East Indian for shipment b.w.p., 5s. 10½d., c.i.f. and 6s. 6d., spot; 80s., 12s. 10½d., c.i.f.; 110s., 11s., c.i.f.

NUX VOMICA. — Cochinchina, 110s. per cwt. on the spot; shipment, 80s., c.i.f.

PEPPER. — White Sarawak spot quoted at 3s. 10d. per lb.; shipment, 3s. 9½d., c.i.f. Black Sarawak, 3s. 2d., spot; shipment, 2s. 11½d., c.i.f. Black Malabar spot not available, shipment, 350s., c.i.f.

SEEDS. — (Per cwt.). ANISE. — Spanish, 240s.; Turkish, 165s., in bond; CARAWAY. — Dutch, 160s., spot. CELERY. — Indian, 165s., spot; April-May shipment, 135s., c.i.f. CORIANDER. — Moroccan, 65s. Rumanian whole seed, 65s. Rumanian splits, 55s., all duty paid. Shipment, Moroccan report that all current crop has been sold. CUMIN. — Spot, Cyprian, 347s. 6d. Indian, 32s.; Moroccan, 350s., duty paid; Syrian 340s., duty paid; shipment, Indian now at 280s., c.i.f. Moroccan not available for shipment. DILL. — Indian, 130s., spot; shipment, 105s., c.i.f. FENNEL. — Chinese, 130s., duty paid; Indian, 150s.; shipment, Chinese, 112s. 6d., c.i.f.; Indian, 140s., c.i.f. FENUGREEK. — Moroccan on spot, 67s. 6d., duty paid; shipment Morocco reports current crop cleared. MUSTARD. — English, 67s. 6d. to 90s., according to quality.

SENNA. — (Per lb.). Tinnevely LEAVES spot; Prime No. 1, 2s.; No. 3, f.a.q., 1s. Shipment: No. 3, 1s., c.i.f. PODS: Tinnevely hand-picked, 1s. 8d. to 2s. as to quality: spot, manufacturing, 1s. 1d.; shipment, 11d., c.i.f. Alexandria PODS: Hand-picked from 6s. to 8s.; manufacturing, forward, 2s. 3d., c.i.f.; spot, 2s. 6d.

SLIPPERY ELM BARK. — Spot offered at 4s. 6d. per lb.

SQUILL. — Italian, spot, 125s. per cwt.; shipment, 110s., c.i.f.

STRAMONIUM. — Continental LEAVES, 85s. per cwt., spot.

STROPHANTHUS. — Kombé is dearer at 21s. 6d. per lb. spot; no shipment offers.

STYRAX. — Spot, nominally 19s. per lb.; shipment, new crop, 19s., c.i.f.

TONQUIN BEANS. — Para, spot, 5s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 5s. 6d., c.i.f.

TRAGACANTH. — Ribbon, No. 1, £175 to £180 per cwt.; No. 2, £155.

TURMERIC. — Madras finger, spot, 125s. per cwt.; shipment, new crop, 107s. 6d., c.i.f.

VALERIAN ROOT. — Indian, spot nominally 375s. per cwt.; shipment not offered. Continental root, 450s. nominal spot; no shipment offers.

VANILLIN. — (Per lb.). 5-cwt. lots, 21s. 6d.; 1-cwt., 21s. 9d.; 56-lb., 22s.; small quantities, 22s. 6d. All plus temporary import surcharges.

WAXES. — (Per cwt.). BEES' — Dar-es-Salaam, 440s., shipment, 415s., c.i.f. Sudanese, spot, 400s., in bond nominal; shipment, 370s., c.i.f. CANDELLA, spot, 465s.; forward, 460s., landed. CARNAUBA, fatty grey, spot, 280s.; shipment, 250s., c.i.f.; prime yellow spot, 580s.; shipment, 470s., c.i.f.

WITCH HAZEL LEAVES. — Spot quotations are 4s. 3d. per lb. nominal; prompt shipment, 4s., c.i.f.

Essential and Expressed Oils

BAY. — From 41s. 6d. lb. on the spot.

BERGAMOT. — Spot, 170s. per lb.

CALAMUS. — Spot from 50s. per lb.

CAMPOR, WHITE. — Chinese for shipment, 4s. 4d., c.i.f., per kilo; spot, 2s. 6d. lb., duty paid.

CANANGA. — Spot from 45s. to 50s. per lb.

CARAWAY. — Imported from 45s.; English distilled from 55s. per lb.

CARDAMOM. — Imported, 540s. per lb.; English distilled not quoted.

CASSIA. — Spot from 35s. to 40s. per lb. for 80-85 per cent.

CASTOR. — Home produced B.P. oil, spot, £135 per ton naked ex mill (2-ton lots).

CEDARWOOD. — American from 7s. 6d. per lb. on the spot; East African, 8s. 6d.

CORIANDER. — From 40s. per lb. spot.

CUBE. — Spot supplies of imported are 86s. per lb.

CUMIN. — English distilled oil, 120s. per lb., imported 90s. to 100s.

DILL. — Imported from 36s. per lb., spot.

EUCALYPTUS. — B.P. 70-75 per cent., 5s. 6d. per lb.; 80-85 per cent., 6s. 6d.

FENNEL. — Spanish sweet, 16s. per lb., duty paid.

GERANIUM. — Bourbon, 87s. 6d. to 92s. 6d., spot; Algerian, 75s.

GINGER. — Imported (per lb.); Indian, 165s.; Chinese, 75s.; Jamaican, 132s. 6d.

GRAPEFRUIT. — Spot quoted at 7s. per lb.

JUNIPER. — B.P.C. is 32s. 6d. per lb. JUNIPER WOOD, from 6s.

LAVANDIN. — From 28s. to 32s. 6d. per lb. as to quality.

LAVENDER. — French from 40s. to 60s. per lb. as to quality.

LAVENDER SPIKE. — From 37s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

LEMON. — Sicilian from 26s. to 36s.

LEMONGRASS. — Spot, 24s. per kilo; shipment, 23s. 6d., c.i.f.

PALMAROSA. — Shipment, 185s. per kilo, c.i.f.; spot nominal.

PATCHOULI. — Spot nominal; shipment, 120s. per lb., c.i.f.

PEPPERMINT. — (Per lb.). *Arvensis*: Chinese for shipment offered at 12s. 9d., c.i.f. and spot, 12s. 6d. Brazilian for shipment, 13s., c.i.f.; spot, 13s. *Piperita*: Italian spot, 72s.; forward shipment, 82s. 6d. American from 39s. to 49s., as to source.

PETITGRAIN. — Paraguay for shipment, 13s. 9d., c.i.f.; spot, 14s. 3d. per lb.

SANDALWOOD. — Mysore, spot, 108s. per lb. East Indian for shipment, 108s., c.i.f.

SAGE. — Spanish, 22s. per lb.; Dalmatian, 26s.

TANGERINE. — Sicilian best quality about 40s. per lb.

UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, MARCH 30: Japanese MENTHOL is displaying an upward trend, with duty paid prices ranging from \$10.75 to \$11 per lb., an advance of about 25 cents. PERU BALSAM was weak, the bottom end of the range declining five cents to \$2.35 per lb. BERGAMOT OIL is continuing to advance, gaining \$2 to \$27.50 per lb. PETITGRAIN, terpeneless, also showed a firmer tendency by gaining 20 cents to \$3.20 per lb. Dealers with high cost SPEARMINT are getting anxious to reduce their holdings and quotations fell by 75 cents to \$9 per lb. Spot prices of GRAPEFRUIT OIL were ten cents higher at a range of 95 cents to \$1.25 per lb.

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

"Trade Marks Journal," March 23, No. 4569

For soaps, perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, essential oils, cosmetics and hair lotions (3)

CZARDAS, 864,102, TZIGANE, 864,104, TARANTELLA, 864,106, QUANDO, 864,108, 7TH SIN, 864,110, by R. J. G. Perfumers, Ltd., London, E.1.

For soaps and shampoos; and detergents (not for use in industrial and manufacturing processes); none being medicated (3)

VINCIT, 868,380, by Carborundum Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester, 17.

For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations and essential oils (3)

WHITE SAPPHIRE, 871,467, by Proprietary Perfumes, Ltd., Ashford, Kent.

For hair lacquers; talcum powders, bath essences, toilet creams, and nail lacquers, all being non-medicated toilet preparations; toilet waters and cosmetics (3)

Device with word MIRET, B874,572, by London Co-operative Chemists, Ltd., London, E.15.

For cosmetic preparations, toilet preparations, preparations for the hair, none being medicated (3)

MODETTE, B877,206, by Organon Laboratories, Ltd., Morden, Surrey.

For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, preparations for the hair and soaps (3)

Device with words LADY CAROLINE, 875,338, by Lady Caroline Beauty Products, Kitsu Green, Birmingham, 33.

For soaps, perfumes, cosmetics, preparations for the teeth and hair (3)

KALOGEN, 878,062, by Unilever, Ltd., Port Sunlight, Ches.

For perfumes, lipsticks, face powders, nail varnishes; cuticle softeners, being non-medicated toilet preparations; colourings and lacquers, all for the hair; hair conditioning preparations, hair setting lotions, hair restorers; cosmetics in cream or in liquid form, rouge, cosmetics for the eyes, talcum powders and essential oils (3)

ROMNAY GOSSAMER, B879,167, by Romney Cosmetics, Ltd., London, S.W.1.

For mascara (3)

CURL-ON, B857,223, by Gala Cosmetic Group, Ltd., Surbiton, Surrey.

For non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, soaps, perfumes, preparations for the hair, essential oils and toilet articles, all being for men (3)

LUCKY FOR MEN, 884,050, by Mas Perfumeries, Ltd., London, W.1.

For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, toilet soap, shampoos and tooth-paste (3)

BLENDAX, 884,212, by Beecham Group, Ltd., Brentford, Middlesex.

For non-medicated toilet preparations for the hair (3)

BEAUTY VEIL, B885,147, by Innox (England), Ltd., London, N.1.

For perfumes, toilet preparations (not medicated), cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, toilet articles, preparations for the hair, and soaps (3)

APANAGE, ROJA-NET, 886,613-14, by Laboratoires Roja, Nanterre (Seine), France.

For non-medicated toilet preparations, non-medicated cosmetic preparations and hair lotions (3)

ENDOW, 886,853, by Chesebrough-Ponds, Ltd., London, N.W.10.

For preparations and substances for laundry use; soaps; detergents (not for use in industrial or manufacturing processes); cleaning, polishing, scouring and abrasive preparations (3)

CLAX, B886,880, by Unilever, Ltd., Port Sunlight, Ches.

For pharmaceutical preparations in tablet and powder form for use in the treatment of indigestion (5)

MACLEAN, 855,443, by Beecham Proprietary Medicines, Ltd., St. Helens, Lancs.

For all goods, but not including deodorants for human use or anti-perspirants for human use or any goods of the same description as any of these excluded goods (5)

FRAMYSEPT, FRAMYTRIN, 872,442-43, by Fisons Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Loughborough, Leics.

For pharmaceutical preparations for the treatment of coughs (5)

ANTUSSETS, 843,343, by Tobal Laboratories, Ltd., Queenborough, Kent. DELEXIN, 885,909, by A. Wander, Ltd., London, W.1.

For all goods (5)

SAFIRE, 851,536, by A.B. Perplex, Malmö, Sweden.

For insecticidal substances in coil form (5)

Device with words GOLDEN EAGLE, 884,734, by Raion Katori, K.K., Minami-Ku, Osaka, Japan.

For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances; infants' and invalids' foods; disinfectants; preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin (5)

TRANQUO-BUSCOPAN, 885,455, by C. H. Boehringer Sohn, Ingelheim-on-Rhine, Germany.

For pharmaceutical substances and preparations (5)

GLAUKEST, 872,444, by Astrem, Ltd., London, W.1. AN-ORM, 877,945, by Norma Chemicals, Ltd., London, N.W.3. METSO-PRIN, 883,309, by Cheshbrough-Pond's, Ltd., London, N.W.10. DEPOI KALLIK, 884,045, by Sterling-Winthrop Group, Ltd., Surbiton, Surrey.

For pharmaceutical and medicinal preparations and substances (5)

COLESTABIL, B878,239, by Aspro-Nicholas, Ltd., Slough, Bucks.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for veterinary use (5)

HERALIN, 881,254, LINATONE, 881,256, by Lambert-Kay, Inc., Los Angeles, 18, California, U.S.A.

For bacteriological and biochemical preparations prepared for use in curative or preventive medicine; biological and biochemical preparations for use in dairies, all being preparations for use in the production of yoghurt; nutritional additives, dietetic foods, and dietetic preparations (pharmaceuticals), all containing or consisting of yoghurt (5)

BIOGHURT, B879,279, by Internationale Bioghurt Gesellschaft, J. Schwaiger & Co., Munich 2, Germany.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances, all consisting of vitamins (5)

BENEROC, 881,904, by Roche Products, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use, all containing enzymes (5)

NOVAZYM, 882,088, by Organon Laboratories, Ltd., Morden, Surrey.

For pads, swabs moistened paper towels and preparations in aerosol form, all being medicated (5)

MEDI-FRESH, 882,184, by Medi-Pack, Ltd., Surbiton, Surrey.

For insect repelling preparations for personal use (5)

AUTAN, 882,299, by Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G., Leverkusen, Germany.

For herbicides and pesticides (5)

Device, 883,212, by Armour & Co., Chicago, Illinois, 60611, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances, all for human use (5)

HUMANTEX, 883,992, by Lovens Kemiske Fabriks Handelsaktieselskab, Ballerup, Copenhagen, Denmark.

For medical and surgical plasters, all being adhesive; materials prepared for bandaging and dressings (5)

SALVAQUIK, B884,014, by Cedcrroth International, S.A., Geneva, 6, Switzerland.

For oral contraceptives (5)

DIONET, 884,051, by Dista Products, Ltd., Speke, Liverpool, 24.

For antibiotics, antiseptics and disinfectant preparations and substances (5)

DISBACTRIC, 884,169, by Gardencr Products Co., Wigan, Lancs.

For medicines (5)

IREXAN, 884,363, by Chemiewerk Homburg Zweigniederlassung Der Deutsche Gold-Und Silber-Schneideanstalt Vormals Roessler, Frankfurt-on-Main, 1, Germany.

For dietetic foods and infants' and invalids' foods, all in biscuit form (5)

SIMBIX NIBBLES, B884,432, by Britanol, Ltd., Horsforth, Leeds, Yorks.

For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary preparations and substances; disinfectants; infants' invalids' and dietetic foods; preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin (5)

GAMOTHAL, 884,635, by Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex.

For sterilising preparations, disinfectants and sanitary substances (5)

CIRCACID, 885,114, by Hadleigh-Crowther, Ltd., Reading, Berks.

For dietary food concentrates for use in controlling weight (5)

HUSTLE, 885,345, by Dr. Pepper, Co., Dallas, Texas, U.S.A.

For medicated creams for the treatment of the skin (5)

DERBALM, 885,378, by Roberts Windsor, Ltd., London, W.1.

For pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations (5)

DIATHROL, 885,513, by Rona Laboratories, Ltd., London, W.C.2.

For hormonal preparations for veterinary use (5)

PROMONE-E, 886,511, by Upjohn, Ltd., Crawley, Sussex.

For pharmaceutical preparations for human and veterinary use, sanitary substances, infants' and invalids' foods, medical and surgical plasters, material prepared for bandaging, antiseptics and disinfectants, all being goods for sale in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (5)

FAMELETS, 886,842, by Optrex, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use (5)

VEITTRAN, 886,932, by CIBA, Ltd., Basle, Switzerland.

For scissors (not for surgical use); nail clippers; razors and razor blades, etc. (8)

SCIMITAR, 886,828, by Wilkinson Sword, Ltd., London, S.W.1.

For flashbulbs for photographic purposes (9)

PF, 886,888, by Philips Electrical, Ltd., London, W.C.2.

For rubber teats for babies' feeding bottles; comforters and teething rings (10)

Device with words NUK HANSEATISCHE GUMMIWARENFABRIK GMBH BREMEN, 879,111, by Hanseatische Gummiwarenfabrik, G.m.b.H., Bremen, Germany.

For apparatus for filtering drinking water and filters (not for photographic or scientific purposes and not being parts of engines, of motors or of machines) (11)

CUNO MICRO-SCREEN, 881,700, by Cuno Engineering Corporation, Meriden, Connecticut, U.S.A.

For gloves for domestic use (other than bottling gloves of rubber or the like material) (21)

NORTHOME, 885,045, by James North & Sons, Ltd., Hyde, Ches.

INFORMATION FOR MANUFACTURERS

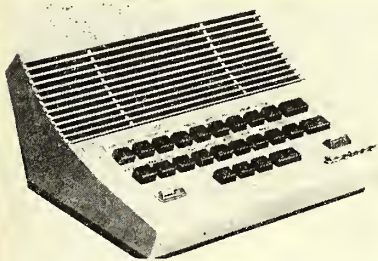
Administration Services. — Food Brokers, Ltd., Crown House, Morden, Surrey, announce that the services of the company's administration department may now be hired out to other manufacturers in addition to those for whom the company performs complete marketing service. The services offered include order processing and cash collection with warehousing and delivery operated at cost.

Trade Directory of Nigeria. — The fourth edition of the Trade Directory of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (1965-66) is available from The Diplomatic Press and Publishing Co., Ltd., 13 Cotswold Gardens, London, N.W.2, price £2. The pp. 180 directory follows the same pattern as its previous editions by including a classified trade index, maps, tables, and a list of the diplomatic corps in the Republic.

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY

10-12 Typed Copies at Once.—Using Sinecarbon B self-copy papers marketed by the paper sales division of Gordon & Gotch Marketing, Ltd., 7 Western Road, Mitcham, Surrey, a typist can produce ten to twelve legible copies on a manual typewriter at one insertion. The principle of Sinecarbon is to bring two-pressure-sensitive chemical coatings in contact under impact. The method is claimed clean handling, stable and rub resistant.

"Double-value" Intercom System.—Centrum Electronics, Ltd., Terminal House, Grosvenor Square, London, W.1, have introduced the Centrum MR intercommunication system which they



claim is the most comprehensive and versatile equipment yet devised for the small - to - medium-sized organisation. Full intercommunication is provided for up to nineteen points and staff location and public-address facilities (normally found only in costly installations) are "built-in" features.

CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical periodicals.

- YEASTS. Hybridisation of. *Process Biochemistry*, April, p. 25.
- PAPER CHROMATOGRAPHIC SEPARATION of thyroxine, triiodo- and diiodo-thyronines and iodide. *Indian J. Pharm.*, February, p. 34.
- PRESERVATIVES for panwar emulsions. *Pharmaceuticalist*, February, p. 11.
- PHOTOSENSITIVITY. *J. Soc. cos. Chem.*, February, p. 81.
- AQUEOUS TOPICAL ADHESIVES II. Spray-on bandage. *J. Soc. cos. Chem.*, February, p. 115.
- TOPICAL GERMICIDES. A guinea pig assay of the photosensitising potential of. *J. Soc. cos. Chem.*, February, p. 123.
- PROTECTION FOR PATENTS. *Pharmaceuticalist*, January, p. 8.
- PATENTS. Influence of, on pharmaceutical progress. *Pharmaceuticalist*, January, p. 17.
- PHARMACY IN INDIA—past, present and prospects. *Eastern Pharmacist*, January, p. 11.
- INTERACTION OF DRUGS. *Brit. med. J.*, April 2, p. 811.
- TISSUE-CULTURE APPROACH to the treatment of cancer. *Brit. med. J.*, April 2, p. 817.
- ENTAMIDE FURATE. Chemoprophylaxis of amebiasis with. *Brit. med. J.*, April 2, p. 839.
- NORTRIPTYLINE. Adynamic ileus and. *Brit. med. J.*, April 2, p. 841.
- COLEEE AND SERUM-LIPIDS in coronary heart-disease. *Lancet*, April 2, p. 732.
- EFFECT OF PREMEDICATION with atropine sulphate on arterial blood-gases and pH. *Lancet*, April 2, p. 734.
- ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION. Training in. *Lancet*, April 2, p. 735.
- A DEPOT PREPARATION OF VITAMIN B₁₂. Serum-vitamin B₁₂ during maintenance therapy in pernicious anemia with. *Lancet*, April 2, p. 739.
- THE MATHEMATICS of drug-receptor interactions. *J. Pharm. Pharmacol.*, April, p. 201.
- STEROID ORAL CONTRACEPTIVES. *Science*, March 4, p. 1055.

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Monday, April 11

CHELTHAM BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, and CHELTHAM HOME AND PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE, Cheltenham, Glos. "Medicines—With Care" exhibition. (As part of a month-long "return unwanted drugs" campaign.)

Tuesday, April 12

LANCASTER, MORECAMBE AND WESTMORLAND BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Craig-y-don hotel, Marine Road West, Morecambe, at 7.45 p.m. Annual meeting.

Wednesday, April 13

BOURNEMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, and BOURNEMOUTH MEDICAL SOCIETY, Post-graduate medical centre, Palmerston Road, Boscombe, at 8 p.m. Mr. D. M. Bryce on "Hair Colourants and Other Cosmetics." (Supper meeting.)

COVENTRY AND WARWICKSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Fletch hotel, Fletchamstead Highway, Coventry, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting. SOCIETY OF COSMETIC CHEMISTS, Royal Society of Arts, John Adam Street, London, W.C.2, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. D. J. Alexander (Unilever Research Laboratory, Isleworth) on "Some Aspects of Laboratory Planning."

SOUTH LONDON AND SURREY PHARMACISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY, Woodcote Park golf club, Coulsdon, at 1 p.m. Stableford competition for Calcutta Cup and other prizes.

SWANSEA AND WEST GLAMORGAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Dolphin hotel, Swansea, at 7.45 p.m. Members' night.

Thursday, April 14

BEDFORDSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Halfway House hotel, Dunstable, at 7.30 p.m. Dinner and dance.

BLACKPOOL BRANCHES, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, and NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Imperial hotel, Blackpool, at 7.45 p.m. Annual meeting of Society Branch followed by that of N.P.U. Branch.

CHESTER BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Blossoms hotel, Chester, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting. DURHAM COUNTY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Three Tuns hotel, Durham, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting.

EDINBURGH AND SOUTH-EASTERN SCOTTISH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, 36 York Place, Edinburgh, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting. Also Dr. G. H. Macmorran (resident secretary in Scotland) on "Responsibilities."

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Room 24, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, C.1, at 7.45 p.m. Annual meeting.

HULL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, Capper, Pass & Son, Ltd., Melton Works, North Ferriby, at 2.30 p.m. Works visit.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES TRADE ASSOCIATION, Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2, at 3 p.m. Annual meeting.

REIGATE AND REDHILL BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, St. Mark's Hall, Alma Road, Reigate, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting. Also Mr. T. Reid (a member of Council) on "Planned Distribution of Pharmacies."

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY, Bristol. Annual conference. Until April 16.

Friday, April 15

EXETER BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Rougemont hotel, Exeter, at 7.45 p.m. Film, followed by annual meeting.

WORCESTER CITY AND COUNTY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Star hotel, Worcester, at 8 p.m. Buffet dance.

YORKSHIRE BRANCH, GUILD OF PUBLIC PHARMACISTS, Bodington Hall, Leeds. Residential weekend school. Subject "Pharmaceutical Aspects of Blood Chemistry." Until April 17.

Advance Information

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY, BIRMINGHAM COLLEGE OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY, Gosta Green, Birmingham, 4, at 8 p.m. Dr. F. Sanger (head of protein chemistry division, Medical Research Council Laboratory of Molecular Biology, Uni-

versity of Cambridge) on "The Chemistry of Living Matter." (First John Priestman Memorial lecture).

OIL AND COLOUR CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION. Invitations to exhibit at the Association's 1967 technical exhibition are being sent out in June. Any company that has not previously exhibited and wishes to apply for stand space should apply at once to the Association's general secretary, Wax Chandlers' Hall, Gresham Street, London, E.C.2.

PHYSICS EXHIBITION, Alexandra Palace, London, N.22. April 17-20, 1967.

PLYMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Duke of Cornwall hotel, Plymouth, Devon, at 3 p.m. Regional conference. June 5. Speakers: Mrs. E. J. M. Lcigh (a member of Council); Mr. F. W. Adams (secretary) and Mr. J. Wright (secretary, National Pharmaceutical Union).

Courses and Conferences

KING'S COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY OF LONDON. One-year course in powder technology leading to a post-graduate diploma of the College (fee £87) or to degree of M.Sc. (fee £110) commences in October. Further details should be obtained from the registrar at the College, Strand, London, W.C.2.

PURCHASING OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION, University of Nottingham. Seminar for stores and material controllers. September 12-15. Object is to explain techniques of modern stock control and developments in handling of materials. Further details should be obtained from the course secretary, York House, Westminster Bridge Road, London, S.E.1.

PURCHASING OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION, Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2. Seminar on liaison in industry. May 18-19. Object is to show how cost-reduction can be achieved through planned collaboration between departments concerned with product costs. Further details should be obtained from the course secretary, York House, Westminster Bridge Road, London, S.E.1.

PURCHASING OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION, Connaught rooms, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2. Courses on stores layout and materials handling. June 8-9. Further details should be obtained from the course secretary, York House, Westminster Bridge Road, London, S.E.1.

Exhibitions and Fairs

KODAK, LTD., Kodak House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. Exhibition of photographs by Mr. J. McKenzie (Kodak photographer of the month, for April). Daily during April except Saturdays, Sundays, Good Friday and Easter Monday) 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

PRINT AND PUBLICITY

PRESS ADVERTISING

EUCRYL, LTD., 7 Oakley Road, Southampton: Eucryl smoker's tooth-powder. In *Daily Express*, *Daily Mail*, *Daily Mirror*, *Daily Sketch*, *Sun*, *Sunday Express* and *Sunday Mirror*.

CUXSON GERRARD & Co., LTD., Oldbury, Birmingham. Carnation corn caps. In *Sunday Mirror*, *The People*, *Woman*, *Woman's Own*.

FISONS FOODS, LTD., Loughborough, Leics: Lemon puff Minibisks. In women's magazines. FISONS PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD., Loughborough, Leics: Vitapointe shampoo and hair spray. In mass circulation women's weekly and monthly magazines.

NOXZEMA CHEMICAL CO., 35 Curzon Street, London, W.1: Noxzema Skin Cream. In leading women's monthlies and weeklies including *Petticoat*, *Woman's Mirror*, *Woman's Realm* and *Honey*.

RADIOL CHEMICALS, LTD., Radian House, 78 Upper Richmond Road, London, S.W.15: Radian products. In national daily and Sunday Press, provincial morning and evening newspapers, women's and sporting Press.

SUNBEAM ELECTRIC, LTD., Radnor House, London Road, Norbury, London, S.W.16: Sunbeam 555 electric shavers. In *Daily Mail*, *Daily Mirror* and *Sun*.

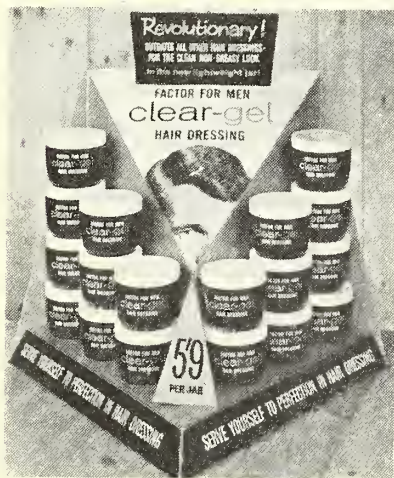
PUBLICATIONS

Booklets and Leaflets

- ARMOUR HESS CHEMICALS, LTD., Westgate, Leeds, 1: "How to prevent caking of fertilisers and other particles with Armoflos" (27-pp. technical bulletin).
- FASSETT & JOHNSON, LTD., Oxford Works, Worsley Bridge Road, London, S.E.26. "Quickies Beauty Service" (12-p. booklet describing Quickies beauty preparations).
- H. J. HEINZ & CO., LTD., Hayes Park, Hayes, Middlesex. "From Milk to Mixed Diet" (booklet)—new edition is being published in May. "Heinz Baby's Holiday Check List" (120 items a baby is likely to need on holiday).
- NIPA LABORATORIES, LTD., Treforest Industrial Estate, Pontypridd, Glamorgan: "Progallin and Nipanox antioxidants in foods" (14-p. booklet). "Nipa preservatives, antioxidants, antiseptics" (10-p. booklet). "Nipa organic intermediates" (76-p. booklet).

Catalogues and Price Lists

BAYER PRODUCTS CO., Winthrop House, Surbiton, Surrey: 1966 price list (pp. 24).



SELF-HELP MADE EASY: New self-service counter "dispenser" for Factor-for-men Clear-gel hair dressing of Max Factor Hollywood and London (Sales), Ltd., 16 Old Bond Street, London, W.1.



What doctors are reading about developments in drugs and treatments

A DEPOT preparation of vitamin B₁₂ has been found by workers in Copenhagen to have so protracted an action that an injection of 1 mil every third month keeps the body supplied with adequate amounts of the vitamin. The preparation is a suspension of a cyanocobalamin-tannin complex in a sesame-oil aluminium-monostearate gel (Betolvex; Dumex, Ltd., Copenhagen). It was investigated in 169 patients for periods of two to four years. When 1 mgm. of vitamin B₁₂ was given in the form described every second or third month, the serum-vitamin-B₁₂ values gradually increased to a constant level of about 800 pg-per mil, and when 4 mgm. was given during the first month of therapy the constant level was reached earlier. That level, which seemed to indicate that body stores had been replenished, was maintained throughout the observation period. The authors' suggestion is that the depot action is achieved both by prolonged, continuous liberation of the vitamin from the injection site, and by bringing about a continued high concentration in the plasma, the protein-bound vitamin itself acting as a depot. (*Lancet*, April 2, p. 739.)

In 1964 it was reported that "atropine given to patients about to undergo surgery causes a significant degree of hypoxæmia, and its routine use for premedication can no longer be justified." Patients scheduled for anaesthesia and surgery have now been submitted, by workers in the United States, to

blood analyses before and after administration of atropine sulphate in pre-medication doses. (*Lancet*, April 2, p. 734.)

A DOUBLE-blind, controlled trial reported from Delhi, India, has shown that entamide furoate alone, in dosage of 500 mgm. daily, is more effective in the prophylaxis of amœbiasis than a combination of 250 mgm. of entamide furoate, 150 mgm. of streptomycin sulphate, and 50 mgm. of chloroquine phosphate. (*B.M.J.*, April 2, p. 839.)

WORLD TRADE

West German Chemical Industry.—The West German chemical industry production in 1965 rose by 11.2 per cent., according to figures supplied by that industry's association. The increase would have been greater but for delays in new plant coming into production. Bottlenecks are expected to become lower as a result of industry-wide expansion programmes in the current year. The chemical industry invested about £270 millions in 1965. Turnover rose by 8.8 per cent. in 1965 against 8 per cent. for West German industry as a whole, which the association cites as evidence that chemicals continue to be a growth industry. Imports of chemicals to West Germany increased from £360 millions in 1964 to £432 millions in 1965 while exports were up from £801 millions to £881 millions. Imports from Britain rose from £28 millions in 1964 to £30 millions in 1965.

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

The information given in the table is of number of appearances and total screen time in seconds. Thus 7/105 means that the advertiser's announcement will, during the week covered, be screened seven times and for a total of 105 seconds.

Period April 17—23	Channel Is.													
	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales & West	South	North-east	Anglia	Ulster	Westward	Border	Grampian	Eireann	Channel Is.
PRODUCT														
Anadin	3/90	4/88	3/90	4/28	2/60	2/60	4/120	3/100	4/129	1/30	3/90	—	—	—
Anne French cleansing milk	2/60	—	1/30	—	2/60	—	—	—	5/25	—	—	1/30	—	—
Askit powders	—	—	—	7/49	—	—	—	—	—	—	3/21	3/21	—	—
Aspro	4/180	4/180	4/180	4/180	4/180	4/180	4/180	4/180	—	4/180	4/180	4/180	4/180	4/180
Bisodol	—	5/35	—	—	4/28	6/30	—	—	5/25	—	5/25	3/21	—	—
Dentul-Creme	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	1/30
Euthymol tooth-paste	—	1/30	1/30	1/40	1/40	—	1/40	1/40	—	1/30	—	—	—	—
Immac	—	1/30	1/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Imperial Leather	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	4/120	3/90	3/90	3/90	2/60	3/90	3/90	2/60	—	—
Loxene shampoo	2/60	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	2/60	1/30	—	—
Maybelline eye cosmetics	1/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moorland indigestion tablets	—	1/45	—	—	—	—	—	—	1/45	1/45	—	—	—	—
Poli-Grip	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	—	2/60
Robinsons whole orange	5/150	5/150	5/150	4/120	3/90	5/150	4/120	5/150	—	4/120	2/60	4/120	—	—
Sea Witch	2/90	3/135	2/90	2/90	3/135	2/90	2/90	2/90	4/180	3/135	4/180	3/135	—	3/135
Signal tooth-paste	1/30	1/30	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	3/90	2/60	—	4/120
Spanish olive oil	1/40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SR tooth-paste	2/60	2/60	3/90	2/60	3/90	2/60	3/90	3/90	2/60	1/30	1/30	2/60	—	1/30
Steradent	—	3/90	—	—	1/30	2/60	3/90	3/90	1/30	4/120	2/60	1/30	—	2/60
Stera-fix	—	1/15	1/15	—	1/15	—	1/15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sure deodorant	3/90	3/90	3/90	4/120	4/120	4/120	4/120	4/120	3/90	4/120	4/120	5/150	—	4/120
Valderma balm	2/37	2/14	1/7	2/37	1/7	2/14	2/14	2/14	1/7	1/7	—	1/7	2/14	—
Wright's coal tar soap ...	1/15	—	1/15	1/15	1/15	—	—	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	2/30	1/15	—

Imulative price changes

AMENDING C & D
QUARTERLY PRICE LIST
FOR MARCH 1966

Debut (366 Dendron)				Sun-O-Life margarine				Armyl (61 APC) T5			
double strength				1lb 32 0				injection vial 2 9ea			
small 72 0				(2 doz)				Arrid (235 Carteret)			
med. 120 0				sunflower seed oil				deodorant cream			
18 0				1pt 33 7				30 1			
10 6				(1 1/2 doz)				Supreme aerosol			
33 0				1pt 38 5				roll-on refill			
17 6				1qt 37 3				31 4			
—				(1/2 doz)				Ashes of Gardenia (150 Bourjois)			
—				1gall 72 0				soap bath (3) 9253			
(3 doz.)				(1/2 doz)				29 0			
—				Alphosyl (1178 Stafford)				7 3			
—				lotion 8oz 211 0				Ashes of Lavender (150 Bourjois)			
—				Ambre Soie (525 Golden)				soap bath (3) 9252			
—				home tan aerosol				29 0			
—				6oz 86 0				7 3			
—				Amovon (44 Amovon)				Ashes of Roses (150 Bourjois)			
—				corn paste				soap bath (3) 9250			
—				13 8				29 0			
—				Amplex (67 Ashe)				7 3			
—				deodorant aerosol				Ashes of Violets (150 Bourjois)			
—				43 1				soap bath (3) 9251			
—				10 9 1/2				29 0			
—				5 11				7 3			
—				Andrews (976 P5&T)				Askit (69 Askit)			
—				liver salt				powders			
—				4oz 18 9				6 12 6			
—				8oz 32 3				trade box			
—				10oz 40 7				70 11 8ea			
—				8oz 34 5				20 12 6			
—				diabetic				14 0			
—				Anepidem (802 MS)				(3 1/2 doz.)			
—				Anestile (115 Bengue)				(3 1/2 doz.)			
—				metal cylinder 125gm				Astral (333 Cupal)			
—				Anita (1452 Merica)				air freshener aerosols			
—				sanitary belts				Apple Blossom			
—				sanitary towels				37 4			
—				size 1				Magnolia Blossom			
—				2				37 4			
—				3				Rose Petal			
—				Anne French (655 ICC)				Touch of Spring			
—				cleansing milk				37 4			
—				16 4				apple blossom			
—				27 3				6oz & 8oz			
—				54 6				bouquet 12oz			
—				Anodesyn (147 Boots)				rose petal 6oz			
—				ointment 25gm				Atomol (34 A&H)			
—				Anti-Bi-San (451 F&J)				30 0			
—				adult's				Aureocort (746 Lederle) T5			
—				child's				ointment 250gm 203 0ea			
—				Anti-Kamnia (1178 Stafford) tablets				Aurofac (295 CM&R) TSVPO			
—				Apres l'Ondee (548 Guerlain)				food supplement (vet.)			
—				toilet water 95cc				2A 50lb 139 6ea			
—				245cc				Babycleen (539 GY)			
—				Aqua-Net (1524 Chembro)				Babycleen (47 Anestran)			
—				hair spray squeeze pack				Bactergent (295 CM&R)			
—				21 0				dairy detergent			
—				shampoo sachet 5 0				14lb 35 7 1/2 ea			
—				bottle 21 0				50lb 97 4ea			
—				Aqua Roma (342 CWLD)				Bactylan (1087 Roussel)			
—				shower spray adaptor				tablets 250			
—				Aramis (425 ELC)				hair lotion 1/2 oz 34 6			
—				after shave				1/2 oz 12 9ea			
—				4oz				1/2 oz 30 3ea			
—				6oz				1/2 oz 43 2ea			
—				8oz				1oz 61 11ea			
—				after shave cream				2oz 104 2ea			
—				1oz				1oz 190 9ea			
—				emulsion 2oz				1oz 48 9ea			
—				all weather hand cream				1oz 73 9ea			
—				tube				2oz 123 3ea			
—				Ambassador				13 3ea			
—				astringent 6oz				4oz 28 0ea			
—				Cologne 4oz				8oz 44 0ea			
—				8oz				16oz 72 6ea			
—				deodorant roll-on				32oz 106 0ea			
—				2oz				3oz 50 6ea			
—				spray 2oz				3oz 36 0ea			
—				stick 2 1/2 oz				Baldamatic (1136 Silber)			
—				talc spray 6oz				Baldax (1136 Silber)			
—				eye pads				Baldax (778 Luminos)			
—				friction lotion 6oz				Baldessa (1136 Silber)			
—				hair groom spray				Baldessa (778 Luminos)			
—				6oz				camera standard			
—				hair stay 4oz				case			
—				Mark Out 1 1/2 oz				L			
—				pick-up mask 1oz				case			
—				shampoo-on-a-rope				LK			
—				shaving foam 6oz				case			
—				soap bath				FLK			
—				(3)				case			
—				special shave formula				R/LK			
—				6oz				case			
—				—				Baldessamat (1136 Silber)			
—				—				Baldessamat (778 Luminos)			
—				—				Baldinette (1136 Silber)			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			
—				—				—			

Baldinette (778 Luminos)					Calcium-Sandoz (1098 Sandoz)					Coronet (298 Coronet)				
Balm Dalet (657 IL)†					syrup 250mils 68 0 17 0 9 11					camera Coromatic — —				
28 6 7 1½ 3 10					500mils 132 0 33 0 19 3					Coronette (563 Hampshire)				
Bandit (Piguet (1253 Turnpenney))					Camilatone (563 Hampshire)					hair lacquer refill 13 3 3 3½				
hair lotion 3oz 34 6 8 9 5 0½					twin pack					existing refill — —				
perfume 3oz 15 0ea 3 9ea 26 3					Carella (103 BF)					hair styling spray refill				
3oz 34 4ea 8 7ea 60 1					6oz 28 0 — — 2 11					Corsica (960 ADP)				
3oz 57 9ea 14 6ea 101 3					10oz 43 2 — — 4 6					cleansing milk				
3oz 88 0ea 22 0ea 154 0					Carnation (339 CG)					175cc 8 8ea 2 1ea				
2oz 151 9ea 38 0ea 265 9					corn paint 13 8 3 5 2 0					creme ajaccio 20cc 15 3ea 3 9ea				
4oz 267 0ea 66 9ea 467 3					Carters (235 Carteret)					36cc 20 1ea 4 11ea				
3oz 60 3ea 15 1ea 105 6					little liver pills 36 17 8 4 5 2 4					creme calvi 20cc 16 0ea 3 11ea				
1oz 92 6ea 23 2ea 162 0					100 39 10 9 11 5 3					36cc 22 6ea 5 5ea				
2oz 155 0ea 38 9ea 271 3					Casaque (Jean d'Albret (1145 Sirex))					tonic 100cc 6 3ea 1 6ea				
soap (3) 24 3ea 6 1ea 42 6					Casaque (Jean d'Albret (1145 Sirex))					Cortico-Gel (324 Crookes)				
talcum powder 2oz 18 6ea 4 6ea 31 6					bath oil 343 — — 25 0					80 iu/mil 5mils — —				
toilet water 4oz 28 0ea 7 0ea 49 0					344 — — 45 0					Cotocel (1452 Merica)				
16oz 72 6ea 18 3ea 127 0					345 — — 75 0					sanitary towels				
32oz 106 0ea 26 6ea 185 0					Cologne 79 — — 22 0					size 0 12 18 9 —				
atomiser 3oz 50 6ea 12 9ea 88 3					80 — — 37 6					1 6 10 5 —				
refill 3oz 36 0ea 9 0ea 63 0					81 — — 57 6					2 12 19 6 —				
Ban-O-Dor (655 ICC)					perfume 325 — — 19 0					Coty (301 Coty)				
deodorant 41 10 10 5½ 5 9					348 — — 29 6					bath cubes 073 41 3 10 4				
D Baxen (893 Nicholas)					351 — — 55 0					deodorant roll-on "Correct" 320 51 6 12 10½				
I Baxen (67 Ashe)					352 — — 84 0					spray "Correct" 321 51 6 12 10½				
Beauty on a Budget (1063 Rimmel)					353 — — 140 0					lipstick "24" refill 202 39 6 9 10½				
cream perfume roll-on 25 9 6 4 3 9					354 — — 231 0					lipstick "Dew Fresh" 203 39 6 9 10½				
eyebrow colour brush-on 18 10 4 7 2 9					atomiser 335 — — 48 6					Cravache (Piguet (1253 Turnpenney))				
eye liner brush 12 0 2 11 1 9					refill 336 — — 35 0					toilet water for men				
hair brightener 25 9 6 4 3 9					soap (3) 330 — — 22 6					2oz 17 0ea 4 3ea				
Hide and Heal cake make-up 12 0 2 11 1 9					talcum 390 — — 16 0					4oz 27 0ea 6 9ea				
stick 12 0 2 11 1 9					Cellucon (830 Medo)					8oz 39 6ea 10 0ea				
lip brush sable 25 9 6 4 3 9					tablets 100 54 0 — 6 9					16oz 66 6ea 17 0ea				
lipstick 12 0 2 11 1 9					250 9 6ea — 14 3					32oz 103 6ea 26 0ea				
D Bellafoline (1098 Sandoz)					Chant d'Aromes (548 Guerlain)					Crookes (324 Crookes)				
ampoules 1 mil 6					eau de Cologne					halibut oil (vet.)				
D solution 10 mls 6					95cc — — 40 6					½gall 52 2ea —				
Bell & Howell (1027 Rank)					perfume 7cc — — 58 9					1gall 100 0ea —				
cine cameras Super-8					15cc — — 87 6					hand cream 28gm 22 6 5 8				
Optronic Eye 2E — — 1170 0					spray 7cc — — 63 0					114gm 66 0 16 6				
5 — — 2500 0					toilet water 95cc — — 47 0					57cc 22 6 5 8				
D Beparon (938 PD) 20 mls					spray 245cc — — 74 6					114cc 31 6 7 11				
D Betnesol (518 Glaxo)					D Charlton's (249 CM) bait 502					injection pituitary (post lobe)				
D ointment 5gm					D Chloretona (938 PD)					B vet. C, ts4B				
D Betnesol-N (518 Glaxo)					D inhalant 1oz & 4oz					15mils 34 0 —				
I Betox (978 PYP)					D with aconite & iodine 2oz					30mils 50 0 —				
extract 3oz 14 5 — 1 6					D Christy (261 Christy)					injection stilboestrol dipropionate				
3oz 33 7 — 3 6					lanolin tube 11 6 2 11 1 8					B vet. C, ts4B				
1lb 57 7 — 6 0					skin emulsion 2oz 16 6 4 2 2 5					15mils 34 0 —				
Bikini (78 A5&Co.)					6oz 29 0 7 3 4 3					30mils 54 0 —				
suntan cream 14 0 3 9 2 6					tube 17 0 4 3 2 6					iodine oil (and with methyl sal)				
Bio (1400 PBI)					Chum (967 Petfoods)					80oz 53 9ea 13 5½ea				
bone meal ctn 2 4ea — 3 6					handy 6doz 68 2 — 1 2					vitamin A inj. (vet.)				
7lb 4 4ea — 6 6					large 4doz 82 9 — 2 1½					30mils 12 10ea —				
14lb 8 4ea — 12 6					Chymacort (61 APC) T5					vitamin B12 inj. (vet.)				
humus handy 1 8ea — 2 6					ointment 14-2gm 11 6ea — 17 3					1000mcgm/ml				
7lb 3 6ea — 5 3					Chypre (301 Coty)					15mils 24 0ea —				
14lb 6 4ea — 9 6					eau de toilette 013 51 6 12 10½ 7 6					250mcgm/ml				
28lb 11 0ea — 16 6					perfume 110-29 126 3 31 7 18 9					15mils 96 0 —				
lawn tonic 1 0ea — 1 6					D Clairrol's (172 BMCL) see under Loving Care					multivitamin inj. (vet.)				
leafshine 2oz 1 8ea — 2 6					Clean-O-Matic (551 GI)					100mils 31 8ea —				
plant builder 1 0ea — 1 6					electric toothbrush					halibut oil (vet.) 1 pint				
Biocrin (1282 VB)					battery model 50 7ea 11 9ea 84 0					hand cream old sizes				
treatment shampoo 30 0 7 6 4 0					rechargeable model 86 0ea 20 0ea 139 6					hand lotion old sizes				
D large size					Clearway (256 CPL)					vitamin A capsules 25				
Biogastone (117 BPL)					men's hairdressing					Croskell's (306 GC)				
tablets 25mgm 100 40 0ea — 60 0					tube 35 8 8 11 4 11					yellow mixture 6oz 17 3 4 4				
Blue Grass (60 Arden)					jar 21 10 5 5½ 3 0					16oz 34 0 8 6				
soap, bath (3) 748.75 — — 25 6					35 8 8 11 4 11					Crystacrin (1282 VB)				
hand (3) 749.75 — — 17 3					Clinic (509 Gibbs)					hair dressing 24 0 6 0				
D Bourjois (150 Bourjois) existing entry					medicated shampoo					Cuticura (993 PD&C)				
Bourjois (150 Bourjois)					bottle 18 11 4 9 2 6					(distributors 885 N&P)				
bath cubes, Wild Rose,					strip test 50 40 0 — 5 0					soap 4½oz 2060 14 8 3 8				
Golden Fern 27 4 6 10 4					old pack — — — —					Cyclosan (818 M&B)				
(1 gross) (1 gross)					Cobalin (930 P&B)					4oz 28 0 —				
Cologne three star 9333 51 4 12 10 7 6					insufflation outfit 11 4ea — 17 0					8oz 42 0 —				
lemon hand cream 9130 9 9 2 5 1 6					Collosol (324 Crookes)					11b 60 0 —				
3672 17 10 4 6 2 9					calamine lotion 4oz 33 0 8 3 4 4½					Cycloserine (678 Kabi) T5				
rouge 117 11 5 2 10 1 9					aurore 2oz					capsules 250mgm				
shaving stick 6207 8 0 2 0 1 2					D Contrexville-Pavillon (653 I&R)					50 68 4ea —				
soaps					bottles 36 1 5 5 4 4					500 633 4ea —				
eggs 9158 7 3 1 10 1 0					Coopaphene (295 CM&R)					D Cyclospasmol M (221 Camden)				
9258 36 0 9 0 5 0					liquid drench 1qt 21 6½ea — 28 9					tablets 100mgm				
toilet 9135 3 4 10 5					Coopers (295 CM&R)					Damaskin (657 IL)				
9236 4 8 1 2 7					aerosols					leg make-up tube 21 2 5 3½				
bath 9235 18 0 4 6 2 3					fly killer super large 76 6 — 8 6					D Daptamycin (894 Nicholas)				
9140 6 8 1 8 10					ant killer 38 3 — 4 3					Daptazole (894 Nicholas)				
9154 10 0 2 6 1 3					Fresh-air super 38 3 — 4 3					injection 30mgm 6 22 2ea —				
ovals 9168 10 0 2 6 1 3					floral 32 9 — 3 9					25 79 4ea —				
lemon 9257 11 0 2 9 1 6					bouquet 32 9 — 3 9					4 10ea —				
mammoth 9104 19 6 4 11 2 9					nocturne 53 3 — 5 11					D Decaspryl (1087 Roussel)				
talcum Boudoir, Wild					mothproofers 38 3 — 4 3					tablets 5mgm 20				
Rose, Golden Fern 19 6 4 11 2 9					border liquid dip† ½gall 28 0ea — 35 0					D Decaspray (837 MSD)				
Breck (1509 CoGB)					2½gal 120 0ea — 150 0					aerosol 30gm				
Miss Breck hair spray					5gall 220 0ea — 275 0					D Dekrasil (324 Crookes)				
140gm 35 0 8 9 4 11					dairy ointment 2½lb 13 4ea 3 3ea 23 3					capsules 30 72 0 —				
D Bronchipax (893 Nicholas)					10lb 46 10½ea 11 5ea 73 11					D Delrosa (976 P5&T)				
I Bronchipax (67 Ashe)					poultry aerosol 11 3ea — 15 0					rose-hip syrup 12oz 42 0 —				
Bronnley (194 Bronnley)					P.T.Z. drench gun 160 0ea — 200 0					Delta-Cortelan (518 Glaxo)				
turtle oil bath cubes (6)					warble fly powder 11b 8 4½ea — 11 3					tablets 1mgm 500				
606 — — 3 9					D Cadoricin (386 Douek)					Dendrid (179 BDH)				
D Cadoricin (386 Douek)					11b 8 4½ea — 11 3					Dendrid (1545 Vestrice)				
										15mils 21 2ea —				

Nol (956 Peptinol) distributors 1545 Vestric bottle 54 0ea 13 6ea 90 0 tesive (843 ML) 18 0 — 2 3 to (219 Calvert) large 21 4 5 4 2 10 cu-Creme (1178 Stafford) large 22 4 5 7 3 3 lanid (1098 Sandoz) mpoules 2 mils 6 & 30 nol (376 Dimol) distributors 49 AF syrup 4oz 29 6 7 4½ 4 2 otapp (1071 Robins) tablets L.A.† devan (394 DF) tablets 19mgm tablets 10mgm ky (810 Maw) see under Maws calm (104 BP)† bottle 42 10 9 11 5 6 city-do (1242 Toni) hair setting gel regular or extra holding 41 8 9 10½ 5 11 iviv (378 Dista) 12 ampoules Do (657 IL)s7 asthma tablets 8 13 2 3 4 1 10 24 31 6 7 10½ 4 3 100 112 0 28 0 15 0 25 dy (122 Bickiepegs) cups 29 6 2 10 3 11 - (563 Hampshire) deodorant aerosol rothy Gray (385 DG) portrait make-up 85 0 23 0 12 6 sol Oil (Cadoricin (386 Douek) transin (147 Boots) capsules 250mgm 100 25 0ea 6 3ea — 500 120 0ea 30 0ea — ettes (442 Exello) analgesic 13 8 3 5 2 0 y (509 Gibbs) shaving stick refill 10 7 2 8 1 3 sson (Jean d'Albret (1145 Sirex) existing entry sson (Jean d'Albret (1145 Sirex) bath oil 443 — — 25 0 444 — — 45 0 445 — — 75 0 Cologne 59 — — 19 6 60 — — 36 0 61 — — 55 0 62 — — 93 0 94 — — 28 0 95 — — 47 6 eau de toilet 29 — — 36 0 30 — — 54 0 31 — — 85 0 atomiser 427 — — 110 0 refi 428 — — 52 6 lavande 74 — — 28 0 75 — — 47 6 perfume 440 — — 14 0 425 — — 19 0 452 — — 28 6 453 — — 39 6 411 — — 52 6 412 — — 80 0 413 — — 130 0 414 — — 220 0 atomiser 435 — — 48 6 refill 436 — — 35 0 soap (3) 430 — — 22 6 talcum 490 — — 16 0 ortelan (518 Glaxo) cream ½ 5gm with neomycin 5gm eye ointment 3gm with neomycin 3½gm ointment ½ 5gm with neomycin ½ 5gm zabeth Arden (60 Arden) 3 steps to beauty 333.66 — — 23 6 invisible veil pressed powder gilt compact 559.00 — — 17 9 refill 560.00 — — 7 6 lipstick interchange basket weave 659.E0 — — 29 6 men's hair cream 933.00 — — 7 9 soap hand 921.00 — — 7 6 bath 922.00 — — 10 6 2 bath 2 hand 906.00 — — 36 0 travel soap 921.23 — — 10 6 milky liquid cleanser 202.80 — — 18 6 spot pruf cream 119.01 — — 27 9	Emeraude (301 Coty) eau de toilette 013 51 6 12 10½ 7 6 015 68 9 16 9 10 0 016 103 3 25 2 15 0 perfume 110-40 126 3 31 7 18 9 121-40 218 9 54 8 32 6 141-40 370 3 92 7 55 0 151-40 606 0 151 6 90 0 Endocil (917 Organon) treatment cream tube 30gm 48 0 12 0 7 0 ar 102 9 25 9 15 0 12 10ea 3 2½ea 22 6 Enzyvite (83 Bancroft) tablets 50 30 10 7 8 4 6 100 51 5 12 10 7 6 Ephedrine and Nembutal (2 Abbott)†s4A capsules 100 8 3ea — 12 5 500 33 4ea — 50 0 Ethyl chloride (115 Bengue) glass tube 30gm 45 0 — 5 0 refill 27 0 — 3 0 50gm 49 6 — 5 6 refill 31 6 — 3 6 100gm 81 0 — 9 0 refill 63 0 — 7 0 Everyday (1282 VB) hair cream 15 0 3 9 2 3 Evian-Cachet (653 I&R) half bottles 43 2 6 6 3 3 (1½ doz.) (1½ doz.) bottles 36 1 5 5 4 4 Farina Johann Maria (529 Gorney) Red Crest Cologne miniature (10) 8 4ea 2 1ea 1 6 50055 65 2 16 3½ 9 6 50090 102 0 25 6 15 0 50140 148 0 37 0 22 6 50180 196 0 49 0 29 6 Fercuman (930 P&B) tablets 1000 46 0 — 5 9 Ferrosul (324 Crookes)†s4B capsules (vet.) dp250 48 8ea — — Fields (462 Field) perfume 29 6 7 0 4 2 talcum 22 8 5 5 3 3 toilet soap 9 10 2 4 1 4 Firmo-Lift (60 Arden) treatment oil 210.59 — — 35 0 D Fli-Flap (Cadoricin (386 Douek) Form Cut (1156 F5) adhesive fingertip bandage FC7 10 0 — 1 3 I Formula 16 (1281 Vincent) (distributors 1054 R&A) Fracas (Piguet (1253 Turnpenny) hair lotion ½oz 34 6 8 9 5 0½ perfume ½oz 12 9ea 3 3ea 22 6 ½oz 30 3ea 7 7ea 53 6 ½oz 43 2ea 10 10ea 75 0 ½oz 61 11ea 15 6ea 108 6 2oz 104 2ea 26 1ea 182 3 4oz 190 9ea 45 3ea 331 6 travel packs ½oz 48 9ea 12 2ea 85 3 ½oz 73 9ea 18 5ea 129 0 toilet water 2oz 123 3ea 30 10ea 215 9 2oz 18 6ea 4 6ea 31 6 4oz 28 0ea 7 0ea 49 0 8oz 44 0ea 10 6ea 73 6 16oz 72 6ea 18 3ea 127 0 32oz 106 0ea 26 6ea 185 0 atomiser 3oz 50 6ea 12 9ea 88 3 refill 3oz 36 0ea 9 0ea 63 0 D Fradoline (107 BH&L) all sizes I Framomycin (324 Crookes)†TSVPO injection 100mils 60 0ea — 90 0 sachets 250mgm 100 70 0ea — 105 0 soluble 300gm 150 0ea — 225 0 tablets 100mgm 50 15 4ea — 23 0 500mgm 50 60 0ea — 90 0 feed additive 15lb 477 0ea — 715 6 tablets 200mgm 12 500mgm 6 D Framyspray (1530 Fisons) TS aerosol 110gm 29 6ea — 44 3 Fresh Start (256 CPL) cleansing gel 2oz 32 9 8 2 4 6 Frooty (127 Bioglan) tablets 100 24 0 — 3 0 1000 192 0 — 24 0 Gabail (49 AF)†s4B elixir bromo-val 40oz 196 0 49 0 27 0 Gastrinol (956 Peptinol)†DDI (distributors 1545 Vestric) 11 3ea 2 10ea 17 6 Germolene (104 8P) tin 19 6 4 6 2 6 D Gestona (994 P&M) tablets Gibbs (509 Gibbs) fluoride tooth-paste economy 35 11 9 0 4 9 D Gluco-Fedrin (938 PD) 10mils & 1oz D Glucophage (1077 Rona)†s4B tablets 500mgm 50 14 0ea — 18 6 500 125 0ea — — 1000 230 0ea — —	Golden Babe (761 Lilia-White) disposable nappy liners 50 26 4 — 2 9 Gondafon (973 Pharmchemicals) tablets 20 4 6ea — 6 9 5×20 20 4 — 30 6 25×20 95 0 — 142 6 Goya (532 Goya) bubble bath large 41 3 10 0½ 6 0 Cedar Wood hair groom 58 5 14 2½ 8 6 talcum 48 2 11 9 7 0 foam hand cream 44 8 10 10½ 6 6 Griptight (1349 LW) soothers flat shield, filled 5 8 — — teats banded 3 9 — 6 international, small, standard or large flow 4 0 — 6 valves 2 6 — 4 I Guardsman (1136 Silber) cine projectors Standard 8 — — 639 6 Super 8 — — 659 6 Guerlain (548 Guerlain) base de maquillage hydratante tube — — 17 3 beaute d'un soir — — 44 0 cleansing cream No. 1 — — 15 0 No. 2 — — 37 3 — — 15 0 — — 37 3 lotion — — 16 0 — — 29 6 creme mousseline — — 16 6 matfilm — — 23 6 skin food Nos. 1-2 — — 16 0 — — 25 9 Halex (560 Halex) hairbrushes gents 3-piece set D453 47 6 11 11 6 11 hairbrushes ladies Radial brush/comb D314 40 6 10 2 5 11 ladies brush sets 3-piece engine turned E695 292 0 73 0 42 6 3-piece rosewood handle E696 292 0 73 0 42 6 coffret Caprice E656 63 0 12 9 8 11 toothbrush smoker's A211 24 0 — 3 0 D bath brush set D632 D Radial hair brush D376 D two tone brush set E690 Halina (1136 Silber) camera Paulette electric — — 239 6 case — — 39 6 Healthcrafts (29 Alfnal) Acerosa 100mgm 60 75 5 18 10 11 0 Anti-Sat capsules 32 day 61 9 15 5 9 0 Bio-Flora 250 108 0 27 0 15 9 Enzygest 100 92 7 23 2 13 0 Garlic Plus 144 82 3 20 7 12 6 Golden Seal 3 week 68 0 17 0 9 11 7 week 171 5 42 10 25 0 Herb Formulas 'C' catarrh 2 week 51 5 12 10 7 6 7 week 140 7 35 2 20 6 'D' digestion 2 week 51 5 12 10 7 6 7 week 140 7 35 2 20 6 'R' rheumatism 2 week 51 5 12 10 7 6 7 week 140 7 35 2 20 6 'L' laxative 25 20 7 5 2 3 0 100 49 2 12 3 7 2 Inner Fresh 3 week 27 5 6 10 4 0 6 week 51 5 12 10 7 6 Nerve Tone 2 week 48 0 12 0 7 0 7 week 140 7 35 2 20 6 Reducing Plan 2 week 53 9 13 5 7 10 50 day 153 2 38 3 22 4 Super bone meal 500 89 0 — 10 6 B. Compleat 100 70 0 — 8 9 Bio-Flavona 100 63 0 — 7 6 Garlic Pearls 144 82 3 20 7 12 0 Super lecithin 100 42 8 — 5 4 200 78 8 — 9 10 I Healthy (1227 THP) disinfectant lavender 18 6 — 2 0 pine 18 6 — 2 0 Helena Rubinstein (596 HR) tulipstick — — 7 6 D Hemotabs (893 Nicholas) I Hemotabs (67 Ashe) D Homoecea (812 M&PP) Exaino D Hippacea D Hormofemin (830 Medo) tablets 500 and 1000
--	--	---

parfum	180	28	Oea	7	Oea	49	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
--------	-----	----	-----	---	-----	----	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

[illegible]

<p> sets 25 5 0ea — 6 8 (1127 Seton) distributors 93 BJ lar'n cuff 1048 8 9ea — 13 3 truff (1282 VB) existing entry truff (1282 VB) mpoo sachet 4 0 1 0 7 bottle 18 0 4 6 3 0 (893 Nicholas) x (67 Ashe) on (1577 AT) ber gloves 44 0 4 4½ 5 9 chans (1580 Sheridan) sacral cold cream 48 0 — 6 0 (509 Gibbs) th-paste economy 35 11 9 0 4 9 hor (317 CS) on's cologne 1½oz 11 6ea 2 10½ea 21 0 3½oz 20 9ea 5 2ea 37 6 way (442 Excello) distributors 261 Christy mming tablets 53 0 13 3 7 6 Queen (29 Alfonal) see Alfonal mycin (1087 Roussel) malets 12 al (1452 Merica) itary towels andard 6 9 6 — 1 0 12 17 0 — 1 10 ze 1 & 2 (976 PS&T) ic bath 12oz 18 11 4 9 2 6 20oz 30 4 7 7 4 0 o-Tan (333 Cupal) am 26 6 5 11 3 9 ft (1227 THP) ues large 27 0 — 1 0 (3 doz.) economy 49 6 — 2 9 (2 doz.) et flats 23 9 — 10½ (3 doz.) ls twin 31 6 — 2 4 (1½ doz.) ecol (802 MS) existing entry ecol (802 MS) vial 10mils 17 0ea 4 3ea — le Vent (548 Guerlain) fume 7cc — 52 6 15cc — 79 0 et water 95cc — 47 0 245cc — 84 6 167 Spa) existing entry 167 Spa) ay brushes 855 47 8 11 11 6 11 udgerigar 856 47 8 11 11 6 11 assy Cat histledown set 851 33 8 8 5 4 11 h brushes 341 81 8 20 5 12 3 olphin 340 32 0 8 0 4 9 onge brush 331 30 4 7 7 4 6 lon filled resentation set 351 61 4 15 4 8 11 352 61 4 15 4 8 11 onge brush 332 24 0 6 0 3 6 wan 342 100 3 25 1 14 9 thes brushes 714 34 3 8 7 4 11 andy Duck 71 196 3 49 1 29 6 og 715 40 8 10 2 5 11 angaroo 716 34 3 8 7 4 11 ocket 701 9 0 2 3 1 3 ribesman 717 456 0 114 0 65 0 mb and brush 613 10 4 2 7 1 6 ntal plate brush 281 16 0 — 2 0 sets ladies gyptian Gold 564 120 0 30 0 17 6 egant 510 128 0 25 5 18 3 ntasie 566 120 0 30 0 17 6 esta 562 72 0 18 0 10 6 ew Look 563 104 0 26 0 15 0 sets gent's avel 453 112 0 28 0 16 6 r brushes ladies atherweight hairstyling 556 20 0 5 0 2 11 57 157 4 39 4 22 11 tinglo bristle 56 240 0 60 0 35 0 ylon 506 103 4 25 10 15 0 mline 535 57 4 14 4 8 6 r brushes gent's ebonair bristle 45 240 0 60 0 35 0 ylon 455 103 4 25 10 15 0 ilitary oval 452 57 4 14 4 8 6 l brushes smetic beauty care 306 13 6 3 5 2 0 olphin 310 36 4 9 1 5 3 mily 305 18 0 4 9 2 9 enguin 312 31 8 7 11 4 9 urgeoons 328 33 4 8 4 4 11 wan 311 36 4 9 1 5 3 iversal 307 13 6 3 5 2 0 </p>	<p> shaving brushes bristle 771 42 3 10 7 6 3 772 50 0 14 6 8 6 badger/bristle 774 144 0 36 0 21 0 toilet brushes Spik 736 85 4 3 0 10 11 toothbrushes bristle number one 18 40 0 — 5 0 18 40 0 — 5 0 bristle filled 11, 21, 26 24 0 — 3 0 nylon filled 101, 126, 127, 201, 226, 227 13 4 — 1 9 after treatment 251 20 0 — 2 6 Spot (423 Enalite) tar and oil remover 22 6 — 2 6 40 0 — 4 6 65 0 — 7 6 Spray 'N Stay (256 CPL) hairspray aerosol 175gm 40 0 10 0 5 6 300gm 69 2 17 3½ 9 6 S.R. (509 Gibbs) tooth-paste economy 35 11 9 0 4 9 Stabillin V-K (147 Boots)T5 capsules 125mgm 100 21 0ea — 31 6 250mgm 100 40 6ea — 60 9 Stargloss (1466 Nichol) hair lustre 6oz 60 0 15 0 8 9 Staytrim (538 Greebex) hair cutter 46 0 11 6 5 4 Step (386 Douek) existing entry Step (386 Douek) dressing table sprays Cologne for men 50002 14 10ea 3 8½ea 27 6 55001 37 6ea 9 4½ea 70 0 crystal 40506, 40507 50 0ea 12 6ea 92 6 40508 37 6ea 9 4½ea 70 0 40519 58 0ea 14 6ea 105 0 42506 65 0ea 16 3ea 120 0 40521 125 0ea 31 3ea 230 0 40524 120 0ea 30 0ea 220 0 40526 115 0ea 28 9ea 210 0 40527 142 0ea 35 6ea 260 0 leerdam 40502 80 0ea 20 0ea 147 0 40520 115 0ea 28 9ea 210 0 glass 30104, 30120 14 10ea 3 8½ea 27 6 30108, 30118, 30119, 30121, 30122, 31110 19 0ea 4 9ea 35 0 Limoges china small 30201, 30208, 30229 27 2ea 6 9½ea 50 0 30209 33 0ea 8 3ea 60 0 Limoges china large 40201, 40208, 40210, 40229, 40231, 40232 42 0ea 10 6ea 77 0 40209 54 0ea 13 6ea 100 0 40228, 40230 39 0ea 9 9ea 72 0 Vieux Rouen 30502, 30503 31 4ea 7 10ea 57 6 30508 19 0ea 4 9ea 35 0 handbag sprays diffusion 20203, 20207, 20208 20 6ea 5 1½ea 38 0 10101, 10102, 10104 11 4ea 2 10ea 21 0 10201, 10202, 10209, 10218 14 10ea 3 8½ea 27 6 grande luxe 20401, 20406, 20407 37 6ea 9 4½ea 70 0 20408 52 6ea 13 1½ea 95 0 lacquered 20405 52 6ea 13 1½ea 95 0 Limoges china 10120, 10121, 10122 16 8ea 4 2ea 30 6 10301, 10302, 10305, 10311, 10313 25 6ea 6 4½ea 47 0 1</p>
---	---

half bottles	50 8	7 7	3 3	perfume	7cc	—	52 6	347 Dalmas=Dalmas, Ltd., Greenfield Factory, Lane, Chorley, Lancs. Chorley 4251.	
bottles	(2doz)	(2doz)	4 4	toilet water	15cc	—	79 0	425 ELC=Estee Lauder Cosmetics, Ltd., 18 Street, London, W.1. Hyde Park 9271.	
Vichy Hopital (653 I&R)	36 1	5 5	4 4	245cc	—	—	84 6	551 GI=Gulton Industries (Britain), Ltd., G House, 132 Sloane Street, London, S.W.1. Sloane	
split	35 3	5 4	2 2	Voya (1452 Merica)	6 8 6	—	11	667 JCL=Japanese Cameras, Ltd., 50 Pic Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs. Stoke-on-Trent	
half bottles	50 8	7 7	3 3	sanitary towels	12 16 6	—	1 9	678 Kabi=Kabi Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., 8ilton Uxbridge Road, London, W.5. Ealing 4717.	
bottles	(2doz)	(2doz)	4 4	standard	20z 12 9	3 2	1 11	797 MSG=Marja St. George, Ltd., Tile House Lane, Denham, Bucks. Denham 2231.	
Vi-Magna (746 Lederle)	36 1	5 5	4 4	antiseptic	80z 24 0	6 0	3 11	837 MSD=Merck Sharp & Dohme Ltd. Hods. Herts. Hoddesdon 67123.	
sympa	80z 24 0	6 0	3 6	Wellcovax (208 BW)	14 0ea	—	21 0	857 ME=Monogram Electric, Ltd., Gatwick Manor Royal, Crawley, Sussex. Crawley 26261.	
Vines (1282 V8)	40z 18 0	4 6	3 0	vaccine	6doz 63 3	—	1 1	869 Muir=Marjorie Muir of London Ltd. la Hill, London, N.W.8. Primrose 6832.	
brilliantines	40z 18 0	4 6	3 0	Windsor (1070 Windsor)	perfume stick 1219	—	—	915 OPTH=Ophthalmics Ltd. 72 Ley Market, London, E.C.3. Mincing Lane 9261.	
scurf lotion	24 0	6 0	3 6	Winslow's Mrs. (261 Christy)	sympa	22 3	5 7	3 3	980 Photopia=Photopia, Ltd., Hempstalls Lane castle, Staffs. Newcastle 65131.
super lacquer aerosol	48 0	12 0	7 6	Woodwards (1346 Woodward)	gripe water	50z 24 0	6 0	3 2	989 Polaroid=Polaroid (U.K.), Ltd., Rosanne Welwyn Garden City, Herts. Welwyn Garden
Visa (Piguet (1253 Turnpenny))	30z 34 6	8 9	5 0½	Yaxa (366 Dendron)	deodorant aerosol	60z 35 2	8 9	4 11	1145 Sirex=Sirex, Ltd., Spirella House, Oxford London, W.1. Regent 3542.
hair lotion	10z 12 9ea	3 3ea	22 6	mist	1½oz 24 0	6 0	3 6	—	1215 T & OE=Technical & Optical Equipmen don), Ltd., 15 Prad Street, London, W.1. Aml 3181.
perfume	10z 30 3ea	7 7ea	53 0	York Town (1131 Shulton)	after-shave lotion	2804 106 0	25 10	16 6	1501 DEA=Dreamland Electrical Appliances Shipyard Estate, Hythe, Hants. Hythe 3471.
	10z 43 2ea	10 10ea	75 6	Zal (1480 Izal)	disinfectant small	9 9	—	1 1	1525 PDP=Parfums de Paris Ltd. 66 Sloane London, S.W.1. Belgravia 7342.
	10z 61 11ea	15 6ea	108 6	large	15 9	—	1 9	—	1558 MCL=Mayfair Chemicals, Ltd., 33 Statio Chadwell Heath, Essex. Seven Kings 2099.
	20z 104 2ea	26 1ea	182 3	family	24 0	—	2 8	—	1565 P. Plus=Paul Plus, Ltd., 29 King Street, Ne Staffs. Newcastle 65136.
travel packs	40z 190 9ea	45 3ea	331 6	Zepto (261 Christy)	pencil	11 0	2 9	1 7	1575 Ilon=Ilon Laboratories, Lorne Street, H. Lanarks. Hamilton 24310.
	10z 48 9ea	12 2ea	85 3	Zincfrin (179 8DH)	eye solution 15mls	4 7ea	1 2ea	—	1576 P de 5=Parfums de Soisel (U.K.), Ltd., I Passage, London, E.1. Bishopsgate 1462.
	10z 73 9ea	18 5ea	129 0	Zincfrin (1545 Vestric)	cough sweets 3lb	—	—	—	1577 AT=Adam, Tucker & Co., Ltd., 134 Fulham Road, S.W.10. Fremantle 9980.
toilet water	20z 123 3ea	30 10ea	215 9	Zolys (179 BDH)					1578 Vernon=Vernon & Co., Ltd., Penwortham Preston, Lancs. Preston 83293.
	20z 18 6ea	4 6ea	31 6	Zubes (563 Hampshire)					1579 BC=Bateman (Cernelle), Nine Oaks, Over Knutsford, Ches.
	40z 28 0ea	7 0ea	49 0						1580 Sheridan=Sheridans Laboratories, Ltd. Fulham Road, London, S.W.10. Flaxman 1168.
	80z 44 0ea	10 6ea	73 6						
	160z 72 6ea	18 3ea	127 0						
atomiser	30z 50 6ea	12 9ea	88 3						
refill	30z 36 0ea	9 0ea	63 0						
Vittel Grande (653 I&R)	50 8	7 7	3 3						
half bottles	(2doz)	(2doz)	4 4						
bottles	36 1	5 5	4 4						
Vittel Hepar (653 I&R)	50 8	7 7	3 3						
half bottles	(2doz)	(2doz)	4 4						
bottles	36 1	5 5	4 4						
Vol de Nuit (548 Guerlain)	95cc	—	40 6						
eau de Cologne	190cc	—	62 0						
	474cc	—	109 6						

AMENDMENTS TO KEY
TO SUPPLIERS

236 Carven=Carven Distributors, division of Shulton (Great Britain), Ltd., Trevor House, 100 8rompton Road, London, S.W.3.

342 CWLD=C. W. L. Developments, Ltd., Mortimer Hill, Mortimer, nr. Reading, Berks. Mortimer 337.

AMENDMENTS TO KEY TO SUPPLIERS

236 Carven=Carven Distributors, division of Shulton (Great Britain), Ltd., Trevor House, 100 8rompton Road, London, S.W.3.
342 CWLD=C. W. L. Developments, Ltd., Mortimer Hill, Mortimer, nr. Reading, Berks. Mortimer 337.

THIS WEEK'S CHANGES

Prices are given in the sequence: Trade price per doz./purchase tax per doz./retail price (bold if maintained), thus:—17s 11d/4s 3d/2s 3d. A dash — in any column indicates that the manufacturer has provided no figure appropriate to that column.

R	Albamylin GU (1263 Upjohn)†s4B	tablets	30 35 1ea	—	—	D	Calgon (26 A&W) old packs	handy	21 9	—	2 6	C	Eltroxin (518 Glaxo) †s48	tablets 0.05mgm	100 20 0	—
A	Alkia (655 ICC)	salts	32 2	8 1	4 3	I	Calgon (26 A&W)	household	69 6	—	8 0	●	Endocil (917 Organon)	day-care tinted	tube 54 10	13 8½
A	Anadin (655 ICC)	tablets	20 18 10	4 9	2 6			bulk	32 7½ea	—	45 0			bottle 96 0	24 0	
			50 35 11	9 0	4 9		Colgate (280 CP)	descaler sachet	21 9	—	2 6	A	Flair (1355 Yardley)	bath oil	4866 101 0	25 3
			100 60 7	15 2	8 0	A		dental cream	ex. large 36 4	9 1	4 9		dusting powder	4809 113 0	28 3	
D	Analgin (901 Norton)	tablets	500	—	—	R	Crystapen V (518 Glaxo) T5	family 47 10	11 11	6 3	—		Cologne	4884 89 0	22 3	
A	April Violets (1355 Yardley)	perfumed Cologne	1885 81 0	20 3	11 10			500 68 4ea	—	102 6	—			4885 163 0	40 9	
		spray mist	1947 106 0	26 6	15 6			1000 133 4ea	—	200 0	—		crystallised	4870 60 0	15 0	
		talcum	1907 34 0	8 6	5 0			250mgm 100 27 0ea	—	40 6	—		foam bath	4869 108 0	27 0	
		soap toilet	1962 21 0	5 3	2 9			500 133 4ea	—	200 0	—		perfume	4890 98 0	24 6	
D		bath salt tablets	1926	—	—			1000 263 4ea	—	395 0	—		½oz	4892 223 0	55 9	
D		crystallised Cologne	1970	—	—								1oz	4893 379 0	94 9	
D		perfume	1991	—	—								metered spray	4871 115 0	28 9	
D		perfumed Cologne	1984	—	—								soap	4862 24 0	6 0	
D	Benapen (518 Glaxo) 10 mls												spray mist	4847 114 0	28 6	
●	Bio (1400 P81)	leafshine	1 8ea	—	2 6								talcum	4807 50 0	12 6	
A	Bismag (655 ICC)	powder	17 0	4 3	2 3							A	Freesia (1355 Yardley)	crystallised Cologne	1870 53 0	13 3
		tablets	75 17 0	4 3	2 3	●	Dimanin (96 8C)	algicidal powder	tube 48 0	—	6 0			perfume	1890 81 0	20 3
			165 30 3	7 7	4 0		Duo-Lux (1136 Silber)	flashguns	—	—	25 5			perfumed Cologne	1885 81 0	20 3
A	Bisodol (655 ICC)	tablets	100 37 10	9 6	5 0	A		Little Princess	—	—	12 3			spray mist	1847 106 0	26 6
A	Bisuroids (655 ICC)	laxative tablets	15 1	3 9	2 0	R		Piccolo	—	—	19 9			talcum	1808 34 0	8 6
A	Bond Street (1355 Yardley)	dusting powder	2709 113 0	28 3	16 6	A		case	—	—	8 10			(plastic)	1807 34 0	8 6
		perfume	2790 98 0	24 6	14 4			Perfectus	—	—	29 9	D		toilet soap	1862 21 0	5 3
		½oz	2792 223 0	55 9	32 6			Primus	—	—	39 10	D		hair oil	1834	
		1oz	2793 379 0	94 9	55 3			case	—	—	6 2	D		perfume	1891	
		metered spray	2771 115 0	28 9	16 9			Primus AG	—	—	39 10	D		perfumed Cologne	1884 & 1828	
		perfumed Cologne	2784 89 0	22 3	13 0	R		case	—	—	6 2	A	Freezone (655 ICC)	corn remover	17 0	4 3
			2785 163 0	40 9	23 9	A		Quick Fire	—	—	29 4	D	Frenquel (838 MN) tablets			
		crystallised	2770 60 0	15 0	8 9	●		Tower	—	—	34 9		Halina (1136 Silber)	cameras	—	—
		spray mist	2747 114 0	28 6	16 8	●		case	—	—	6 2	●		Simplette electric	—	—
		soap	2762 24 0	6 0	3 2			Primus KM	—	—	54 6	R	Kaomycin (1263 Upjohn) T5	40z 10 7ea	—	—
		talcum	2707 50 0	12 6	7 4	D		Royal 60	—	—	39 10			160z 40 3ea	—	—
								case	—	—	6 2					
								Duette, Little	—	—	—					
								Empress, Luxomat,	—	—	—					
								Popular, Princess	—	—	—					

cos (655 ICC)	15	1	3	9	2	0	VFB	—	—	844	7	perfume	7280	47	0	11	9	6	10			
nture powder	22	8	5	8	3	0	case	—	—	79	6		7282	53	0	13	3	7	9			
iving cream	22	8	5	8	3	0	Nova meritar	—	—	859	6		7283	73	0	18	3	10	8			
ic Shave (1113 5&8)	64	5	16	1	8	6	Nova-8 meritar	—	—	999	6		7284	98	0	24	6	14	4			
de-on bottle	64	5	16	1	8	6	domiplan	—	—	1139	6		7286	146	0	36	6	21	4			
mycin (746 Lederle)	—	—	—	—	—	—	ressar	—	—	1339	6		7288	257	0	64	3	37	6			
ch nystatin see Lederstatin	—	—	—	—	—	—	I Praktisix (1136 Silber)	—	—	2790	0		crystallised Cologne	7270	53	0	13	3	7	9		
estatin (746 Lederle) T5	16	18	6ea	—	27	9	camera II	—	—	—	—			7247	106	0	26	6	15	6		
ules	100	110	10ea	—	166	3	I Quickies (451 F&J)	25	8	6	5	3	spray mist	1662	21	0	5	3	2	9		
	500	534	10ea	—	802	3	A Red Roses (1355 Yardley)	21	0	5	3	2	soap toilet	1663	36	0	9	0	4	9		
eric (753 Lenthieric)	—	—	—	—	—	—	soap toilet	1162	21	0	5	3	bath	7208	34	0	8	6	5	0		
shadow pressed	—	—	—	—	10	9	bath	1163	36	0	9	0	4	1707L	50	0	12	6	7	4		
owder	—	—	—	—	4	9	spray mist	1147	106	0	26	6	15	(plastic)	1707	34	0	8	6	5	0	
refill	—	—	—	—	2	11	calcum	1107	34	0	8	6	5	liquefying cleansing cream	412J	43	0	10	9	6	3	
applicator	—	—	—	—	—	—	1107L	50	0	12	6	7	4	men's travel kit	20131	413	0	103	3	60	3	
me (451 F&J)	—	—	—	—	—	—	D bath salt tablets	1126	—	—	—	—	—	oatmeal complexion soap	3462	21	0	5	3	2	9	
me (1581 Litesome)	—	—	—	—	—	—	A Sek (655 ICC)	ointment	22	8	5	8	3	0	skin food	411J	38	0	9	6	5	7
ne (655 ICC)	24	7	6	2	3	3	Trimetts (1552 UL)	wafers	42	9	—	4	9	skin freshener	411L	65	0	16	3	9	6	
Quant (876 MP)	65	0	16	3	9	6	Watersprite (1160 Solport)	face cloth	G.296	18	0	—	2	3	tonic cleanser	418J	44	0	11	0	6	5
ush lipstick	65	0	16	3	9	6	G.300E	20	0	—	2	6	violet hair oil	418I	72	0	18	0	10	6		
kitzo	65	0	16	3	9	6	A Yardley (1355 Yardley)	beauty cases	14431	61	9ea	15	5ea	108	0	430J	44	0	11	0	6	5
ke liner	65	0	16	3	9	6	14434	84	2ea	21	0	12	6	7	4	430L	72	0	18	0	10	6
brush	44	6	11	1½	6	6	14435	101	10ea	25	6ea	178	3	after shave lotion	1934	34	0	8	6	5	0	
pencil	37	8	9	5	5	6	Beauty Magic	1513J	50	0	12	6	7	4	eau de Cologne for men	2028J	53	0	13	3	7	9
shapers	85	8	21	5	12	6	1513	85	0	21	3	12	5	lipstick refill	68	30	0	7	6	4	5	
brush	85	8	21	5	12	6	brilliantine, solid	1639	34	0	8	6	5	Poise mist	1440	44	0	11	0	6	5	
final	85	8	21	5	12	6	complexion milk	1641	37	0	9	3	5	pre-electric shave lotion	2022J	41	0	10	3	6	0	
lighter	85	8	21	5	12	6	419J	44	0	11	0	6	5	shaving cream lather	2056J	24	0	6	0	3	6	
shapers	85	8	21	5	12	6	419L	72	0	18	0	10	6	brushless	2057J	24	0	6	0	3	6	
brush	44	6	11	1½	6	6	complexion powder	1400	43	0	10	9	6	3	Clearskin	1514	—	—	—	—	—	—
shapers	37	8	9	5	5	6	deep emollient cleanser	512J	57	0	14	3	8	4	hair control cream	2234 & 2235	—	—	—	—	—	—
stick	51	4	12	10	7	6	512L	87	0	21	9	12	8	lavender bath essence	7266	—	—	—	—	—	—	
kitzo	51	4	12	10	7	6	dry skin cleansing cream	413J	43	0	10	9	6	3	shaving bowl plywood container	2155	—	—	—	—	—	—
uid liner	51	4	12	10	7	6	English complexion cream	414	47	0	11	9	6	10	shaving lotion, tender skin	2158	—	—	—	—	—	—
uid shadow	51	4	12	10	7	6	feather foundation powder base	516	44	0	11	0	6	5	vitamin hand care cream	4414	—	—	—	—	—	—
scara block	51	4	12	10	7	6	foundation cream	1410	44	0	11	0	6	5								
uid	85	8	21	5	12	6	hand cream "air flow"	1450	58	0	14	6	8	6								
l make-up	65	0	16	3	9	6	Infinite Beauty	515J	65	0	16	3	9	6								
l polish	51	4	12	10	7	6	515L	113	0	28	3	16	6									
rkers	51	4	12	10	7	6	Lavender	dusting powder	1709	101	0	25	3	14	9							
litz (1136 Silber)	—	—	—	—	429	8	foam bath	7269	84	0	21	0	12	3								
hguns 117	—	—	—	—	513	8	oil	1734	34	0	8	6	5	0								
111 & 115	—	—	—	—	—	—																
ran (838 MN) tablets	—	—	—	—	—	—																
le Min (655 ICC)	30	3	7	7	4	0																
a ointment	—	—	—	—	—	—																
ayme Aqueous (838 MN)	—	—	—	—	—	—																
akamat (1136 Silber)	—	—	—	—	—	599	6															
le projector 300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—															
x (1136 Silber)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—															
jector P80/I	—	—	—	—	—	378	0															
ra (1136 Silber) existing entry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—															
ica (1136 Silber)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—															
er 35 mm	—	—	—	—	699	6																
F	—	—	—	—	79	6																
ase	—	—	—	—	—	—																

AMENDMENTS AND ADDITIONS TO KEY TO SUPPLIERS

149 8ox=W. H. Box, 47 Mayflower Street, Plymouth
Plymouth 65175.
1581 Litesome=Litesome Sportswear, Ltd., Victori
Park Works, Keighley, Yorks. Keighley 2453.
1582 Albion=Albion Laboratories, Ltd., 14 Weeding
ton Road, London, N.W.5. Gulliver 3478.

AMENDMENTS AND ADDITIONS TO KEY TO SUPPLIERS

149 Box = W. H. Box, 47 Mayflower Street, Plymouth.
Plymouth 65175.
1581 Litesome = Litesome Sportswear, Ltd., Victoria
Park Works, Keighley, Yorks. Keighley 2453.
1582 Albion = Albion Laboratories, Ltd., 14 Weeding-
ton Road, London, N.W.5. Gulliver 3478.

Confidence
with



Correna
Sunglasses

PHONE: GLADSTONE 8814

FOR YOUR 'C & D' LIBRARY

Pocket Sized Handbook

THE FITTING OF TRUSSES and ELASTIC HOSIERY

with information on the supply
of appliances permitted on EC10
prescriptions under the National
Health Service

Third edition published January 1965
by J. A. L. Shelmerdine, F.I.B.S.T.

Published by



C & D
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

28 ESSEX STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2

Price 6s. 6d.
plus 6d. postage